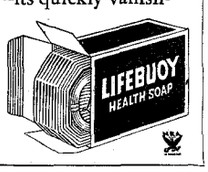
A LONELY GIRL FINDS HAPPINESS

I'M GLAD SHE'S COMING TONIGHT, SUE. SHE'S LEFT OUT OF SO MANY THINGS. SUCH A PRETTY GIRL, TOO. I FEEL SORRY FOR HER
SO DO I, MOTHER. SHE DOESN'T REALIZE HOW SHE SOMETIMES OFFENDS. I WANT TO HELP HER
TWO HOURS BEFORE THE PARTY
SO SWEET OF YOU, SUE, TO LET ME COME STRAIGHT FROM THE OFFICE AND DRESS HERE FOR THE PARTY!
DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU DEAR. THE BATHROOM'S RIGHT NEXT DOOR WHEN YOU WANT YOUR BATH
IV'E JUST HAD MINE AND IT'S MARVELOUS HOW A LIFEBUOY BATH FRESHENS ONE UP. NO "B.O." WORRIES EITHER
"B.O."—SURELY THERE'S NO DANGER OF THAT?
YOU NEVER CAN TELL. WHEN THERE'S A CROWD AND DANCING ....AND THE ROOM GETS HOT....WELL I'M NOT TAKING ANY CHANCES
I NEVER REALIZED ABOUT "B.O." BEFORE BUT I'LL BE MORE CAREFUL NOW— BATHE OFTEN WITH LIFEBUOY. WHAT MARVELOUS LATHER!
NO "B.O." TO SPOIL *THIS* PARTY!
SUE, IV'E HAD A MARVELOUS TIME! BILL'S WAITING TO TAKE ME HOME. HE'S MADE A DATE FOR TOMORROW. THANK YOU FOR EVERYTHING— EVERYTHING!
BLONDE AND BRUNETTE—AND I DON'T KNOW WHO HAS THE PRETTIER COMPLEXION!
NO DIFFERENCE! WE BOTH HAVE THE SAME BEAUTY SECRET —LIFEBUOY

HAVE *you* discovered yet what a wonderful complexion soap Lifebuoy is—how mild its lather—how kind to the skin? Yet it cleanses thoroughly—deeply—washes away clogged impurities—freshens dull skins to radiant health.

Summer warning

Warm weather means more perspiration—more danger of "B.O." (*body odor*). Lifebuoy's abundant lather—its quickly-vanishing, hygienic scent tell you Lifebuoy gives *extra* protection against this unforgivable fault. Play safe—use Lifebuoy.



The Literary Digest

for May 26, 1934

SECOND EDITION

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 21

Copyright, 1934, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT

3 Hoover States Vote "Yes"; Maine Says "No" 5
Nazi Sympathizers Rallying Against Boycott.... 6
Weakening of NRA Charged..... 6
Crime, Drought, Politics Grip National Interest. 7
Relief Jobs Keep Many Students in Colleges.... 9
The Blue and the Gray..... 10
Radio Beacon's Rôle in a Sea Tragedy..... 10
Topics of the Day..... 11
At the Observation Post..... 12
They Stand Out From the Crowd..... 13
News and Comment From the National Capital. 14
NRA Takes Stock of Recovery Program..... 26

FOREIGN COMMENT

Premier Doumergue's Fight to Save France..... 15
In Foreign Fields..... 16
Tension Between Hungary and Yugoslavia..... 16
Chaco War Before the League..... 16
An Ominous View of Philippine Independence.. 17

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Making Aurora Reveal Secrets of Air and Sun.. 18
Giant Komodo "Dragons" Come to America... 19
"Dry Blizzards" and Erosion..... 19
Science Snap-shots..... 19
Machine Designers Consider Workers..... 37
Poisonous Snakes and Their Bites..... 42

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Clergy and the Anti-War Spirit..... 20
A Grand Jury for Birth Control..... 21
7,800,766 Bibles in 1933..... 21
Condemning Use of Common Communion Cup. 21
Relief As a Challenge to State Governments..... 21
Secretary Wallace Urges Spiritual Cooperation.. 29

LETTERS AND ART

"The Milky Way": The Cream of the Jest..... 22
Mural Depicts Chaos and Recovery..... 24
Pulitzer Prize Rules Changed..... 24
Colors Defy Reproduction..... 24
Among the Outstanding Books of the Week..... 30
On the Current Screen..... 32
The Living Age Attains Status of Nonagenarian. 35

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair..... 3
Manhattan Losing Population..... 27
Identification by Earmarks..... 27
The No. 1 Democratic "Ballyhoo" Man..... 28
Topics in Brief..... 33
College Deans in a Changing World..... 34
A Century of Progress in Panorama at Chicago. 36
Police, Politics, and the Inquiring Taxpayer.... 43
From Our Readers to Our Readers..... 47
The Spice of Life..... 48

CURRENT POETRY 31

PLAYING THE GAME

They Didn't Take It Easy..... 38
Sports Speaker 39
Outboards Have Their Day..... 39
Amateurs Still in the Open..... 39
Sport Shots 40
An Accepted Measure of Success..... 41
Sports Calendar 41

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The Week in Business Summarized..... 44
Automobile Helps Railroads..... 45
Gold-Dredging Revived 45
No Oil Monopoly..... 45
The New Deal and Savings-Bank Investments... 46

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

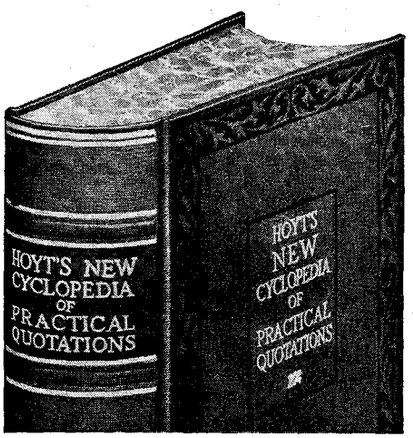
Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President*, ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer*; WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Most Useful Book of Its Kind in the World!

A work that contains not only modern quotations but quotations that date back to the time of Homer, on almost every conceivable subject, by noted men and women of all nations, in every walk in life. It is a rich compendium of extracts from the speech and literature of the ages, embracing words from the lips of the great, songs, sayings, proverbs, inscriptions, familiar phrases and household words, etc.

HOYT'S NEW CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Completely Revised and Greatly Enlargea

By KATE LOUISE ROBERTS

This magnificent book will prove a valuable aid to every one and of special assistance and interest to—**PUBLIC SPEAKERS**—To heighten the thrill of their oratory. **LAWYERS**—To clinch arguments in court. **PREACHERS**—To embellish sermons. **TEACHERS**—To drive home ideas in the words of another. **CORRESPONDENTS**—To enliven one's social letters. **AUTHORS**—To develop new viewpoints. **COMMERCIAL WRITERS**—To increase results. **EDITORS**—"To point a moral or adorn a tale."

21,000 Quotations Conveniently Compiled and Indexed for Quick Reference

To demonstrate the book's remarkable usefulness, take the phrase just quoted. You could find it in an instant if you looked in the index for either of the four main words—point, moral, adorn or tale. In four places you would be directed to page 542 where this extract from Samuel Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes" is printed.

Storehouse of the Greatest Thoughts of the World's Greatest Thinkers

The manifold subjects which it treats are grouped under alphabetically arranged headings, starting with "Abhorrence" and running through to "Zephyrs." There are, for instance:

350 quotations on "War," including striking phrases coined in the World War; 444 quotations on "Love"; 334 on "Life"; 235 on "Women"; 139 on "Man." These figures convey some idea of the GIGANTIC SCOPE of the work.

Every foreign phrase given is accompanied by the English translation.

Book With 3,000 Authors

A most comprehensive alphabetic concordance gives the page number on which the words appear in the text; an alphabetic list of the 3,000 authors quoted tells who they were, when they flourished, date of birth—and death if deceased; and there is a topical index of the 1,036 headings with cross references.

Hoyt's New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations. Size 7 x 10 inches. 1,374 pages. Cloth binding, $7.50; Buckram, $8.50; three-quarter Morocco, $12.50; Full Morocco, $15.00. Postage 30c. extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

Publishers

354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

console.—"G. W.," White Plains, N. Y.—The word was taken from the French early in the 18th century, and with its original meaning, as a term in architecture. Its etymology is doubtful, possibly from the verb *consolider*, to consolidate. The term originally denoted a bracket or corbel, either ornamental or for supporting a cornice or fixture. Toward the close of the 19th century, in organ-building, the meaning was extended to denote the portion of the instrument containing the manuals and stops. The *console-table*, in which the table was supported wholly or in part by consoles, or whose legs had the appearance of consoles, originated in the early 19th century. But the meaning of the word *console* is entirely missing in its application to the modern gas-range.

Joan.—"C. W.," Los Angeles, Calif.—The pronunciation of any given name, or of any surname, is a matter for the owner of that name to decide for himself. The customary pronunciation of *Joan*, and the only one recognized by the dictionary, is *jon*—one syllable, *o* as in *go*. If the name is pronounced in two syllables—*jo-an'*—the customary spelling is *Joanne*.

manana.—"M. F. L.," Baltimore, Md.—The Spanish word *manana* is pronounced *ma-nya'na*, each *a* as in *artistic*. It means "to-morrow," and is sometimes used as a term of procrastination, that is, to mean a somewhat indefinite time in the future.

Moscow.—"C. E.," New York City.—Despite radio speakers, the correct pronunciation of this name is *mos'ko*, first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *go*. With one exception, all dictionaries, pronouncing gazetteers, and word-books agree on this pronunciation. The one exception follows the German pronunciation, *mos'kau*, *au* as *ou* in *out*. The Russian name is *Moskva*. To determine American preference, letters were sent to the postmasters of the 12 cities and towns of this name in the United States. Of the 11 who replied, nine said, "Second *o* as in *go*." One of these amplified his statement: "Local people say *mos'ko*; outsiders say *mos'kau*." Another wrote, "We pronounce it the same as Moscow, Russia, riming with the word *go*."

The postmasters of Moscow, Idaho, and of Moscow, Michigan, favored *mos'kau*. One of these wrote, "Riming with *cow*, same as Russian city."

Without exception, official and non-official Russian authorities in Washington to whom the question was put verbally agreed in favor of *mos'ko*.

unrequited.—"C. J. H.," Frankfort, Ky.—The correct pronunciation is *un"ri-kwai'ted*—*u* as in *but*, *i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *e* as in *get*.

The Literary Digest

ON THE AIR AGAIN!

Graham McNamee

Noted radio artist and sports commentator will broadcast weekly the latest intimate doings of famous sports stars. He will tell you about their personalities and performances, how they are training and how they expect to win their coming contests.

Also, Graham McNamee will give the inside dramatic story and returns of the huge 15,000,000-ballot.

Nation-wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

Remember the Prohibition, Presidential and other famous Literary Digest Polls—how the forecasts were proved almost 100 per cent. accurate! Learn now what the American people think of the New Deal after its first year, whether they are for it, or against it.

Tune in

Wednesday nights over the following radio stations:

New York	WJZ
Baltimore	WBAL
Cincinnati	WCKY
Cedar Rapids	KWCR
Des Moines	KSO
Omaha	KOIL
Kansas City	WREN

and others on the Blue Network. Consult your local newspaper for time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Within Reach

MILLIONS OF BUSINESS MEN ARE AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE

THE men you want to do business with are no farther from you than the telephone on your desk. That telephone quickly singles out the individual you want at the time you want him . . . whether he is in the next town or hundreds of miles away . . . and it carries your message from your lips directly to his ears. It brings his response immediately. The *two-way* discussions which the telephone makes possible result in action.

Companies of every size are profitably using Long Distance daily for every kind of business activity. In a single month, the DeBevoise-Anderson Company of New York increased its *sales volume* by 10%, when salesmen reached more customers through alternating their personal visits with telephone calls.

Discussing *purchases*, a vice-president of the Procter & Gamble Company says: "Long Distance enables me to consummate a trade quickly and efficiently."

Many concerns find Long Distance telephone service a tactful and effective way to get *prompt payment* on overdue accounts. The Wolverine Tube Company called 117 accounts in one week and obtained definite dates for settlements from all.

What activities of *your* company would benefit by the organized use of Long Distance? Your local Bell Telephone Company can probably tell you . . . because it is constantly helping concerns in every line of business to increase their profits and cut costs through planned telephoning. It will gladly place its experience at your disposal, with no obligation whatever on your part. Just call the local telephone office.

TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	*To*	*Daytime*	*7 P. M.*	*8:30 P. M.*
Atlanta	Asheville	$ .85	$ .75	$ .50
Detroit	Pittsburgh	1.05	.90	.60
New York	Chicago	3.00	2.45	1.65
Denver	Philadelphia	5.75	4.50	3.25

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** May 26, 1934

3 Hoover States Vote "Yes"; Maine Says "No"

Reduced New Deal Percentage Marks the Second Report of The Digest *Poll Analyzing 195,454 Ballots to Date*

WITH swollen mail-bags tumbling in, with almost two hundred thousand ballots from nine States accounted for on this page and with hundreds of thousands being poured into the mail routes of one State after another, stirring vigorous discussion everywhere, THE LITERARY DIGEST'S two-weeks-old straw poll on the New Deal begins to show every promise for a lusty maturity.

Second Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	*Yes* Support of Roosevelt's Policies	*No* Against Roosevelt's Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total
New York.....	91,740	58,342	33,398	39,985	9,394	49,379	12,720	21,590	34,310	3,538	1,123	4,661	2,099	1,291	3,390
New Jersey.....	27,751	16,140	11,611	9,803	2,298	12,101	5,032	8,791	13,823	909	209	1,118	396	313	709
Pennsylvania....	42,591	27,314	15,277	17,897	3,121	21,018	7,491	11,241	18,732	1,009	341	1,350	917	574	1,491
Connecticut.....	6,236	3,673	2,563	2,285	464	2,749	1,119	1,997	3,116	185	27	212	84	75	159
Maine.....	2,404	1,181	1,223	765	235	1,000	348	936	1,284	34	8	42	34	44	78
Massachusetts...	20,227	11,276	8,951	6,490	1,532	8,022	3,973	7,038	11,011	509	142	651	304	239	543
New Hampshire.	1,802	945	857	582	147	729	306	671	977	29	4	33	28	35	63
Rhode Island...	1,975	1,226	749	800	129	929	366	582	948	36	9	45	24	29	53
Vermont.....	728	377	351	221	45	266	128	291	419	14	2	16	14	13	27
Totals.....	195,454	**120,474**	**74,980**	78,828	17,365	96,193	31,483	53,137	84,620	6,263	1,865	8,128	3,900	2,613	6,513

A perceptible quickening in the tide of "No" ballots in ratio to the counter-tide of "Yes" ballots gives a special tang to the accompanying tabulation—the second.

Here, too, comes rock-ribbed Maine with the first State majority against the Administration!

The new grand total of votes tabulated is 195,454. Those marked "Yes" in favor of Roosevelt policies amount to 120,474, while 74,980 are marked "No." This gives the President a percentage of 61.64. Last week his percentage was 66.19.

The Drop in the "Yes" Vote

This abrupt drop in the "Yes" vote for the New Deal may not, of course, mean anything more serious than a chance fluctuation in the piling up of the massive statistics incidental to the distribution of 15,000,000 ballots on a hotly controversial question. Nevertheless many indomitable enemies of the New Deal will doubtless be encouraged to hope that the President's reduced percentage indicates a genuine drift of public sentiment which may continue to assert itself cumulatively, swelling the ranks of the "No" army for its battle royal with the "Yes" army in the ultimate report of the poll.

Statisticians and students of political drifts will turn to the poll itself for possible indications of the meaning, if any, of the fall in the President's percentage.

They will note that four States which voted for Hoover in 1932 are among the six newcomers. But three of the four—Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont—are now in the Roosevelt "Yes" column, and tho Maine is in the "No" column her initial returns are so slender that they could not appreciably affect the ratios.

The other two newcomers are Massachusetts and Rhode Island, both in the "Yes" column. Of the 20,227 Massachusetts ballots tabulated in time for this report, 11,276 say "Yes" to the New Deal and 8,951 say "No." Thus Massachusetts gives the Roosevelt policies a 55.75 per cent. indorsement. The same State in 1932 gave Roosevelt 50.64 per cent., and Hoover 46.63 per cent., with 2.73 per cent. for the minor candidates.

Connecticut in 1932 gave Hoover 48.53 per cent. against 47.40 per cent. for Roosevelt and 4.07 per cent. for the minors. In the present DIGEST poll Connecticut gives the Roosevelt policies a "Yes" percentage of 58.90.

Maine now says "No" with 50.87 per cent. of its small initial vote, and "Yes" with 49.13 per cent. of it.

The returns from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not yet ample enough to be significant. All are on the "Yes" side of the line at present, with Vermont's "Yes" and "No" almost neck and neck.

Turning to the Big Three of last week's tabulation, one finds New York's total swollen to 91,740, New Jersey's to 27,751, and Pennsylvania's to 42,591. All so far continue to favor the New Deal. The votes run: For the Roosevelt policies, New York: 58,342; against, 33,398; New Jersey, 16,140—11,611; Pennsylvania, 27,314—15,277. And here is a comparison of the "Yes" percentage with those of last week:

	This week	*Last week*
New York	63.59 per cent.	67.20 per cent.
New Jersey	58.16 per cent.	57.28 per cent.
Pennsylvania	64.13 per cent.	63.55 per cent.

This leads to the interesting discovery that New York is the source of the major part of the drop in the President's proportional lead since last week. Some students of the poll may wonder whether a freshet of dissenting ballots poured in from some region not many miles from the financial centers of New York City, but the change was a slight one which might just as easily have resulted from pure coincidence. Many such downs and ups may be expected in the course of the balloting.

Returns from cities involved in last week's poll were broadcast from Station WJZ, New York, over an NBC network reaching to Omaha and Kansas City. Arthur S. Draper, editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST, explained the purpose and extent of the poll. Graham McNamee announced the figures.

Prior to the broadcast Mr. Draper denied a rumor that President Roosevelt has requested THE DIGEST to suspend publication of poll returns until after the Congressional elections, and also a rumor that Postmaster-General Farley had ordered that copies of this news magazine containing poll returns be kept out of the mail. Mr. Draper said, according to the New York *Times:*

"No person in the Administration, or any other executive, has attempted to intervene

***The Literary Digest* Broadcast**

INTIMATE behind-the-scenes news and returns of the 15,000,000 nation-wide poll on Roosevelt's Policies will be broadcast Wednesday nights at 7:15 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time, on the NBC Blue Network by Graham McNamee, who will also give the latest news and gossip about the leaders in the field of sports.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the slightest degree in the orderly conduct of this poll, which the publishers believe will have the wide interest of the general public as well as no small bearing on future developments in American life."

Intense public interest in the poll is proved by the number and vigor of letters pouring in to THE DIGEST. Ingenious attempts are made to discount the high lead scored by the President in the first returns last week. Many of the writers attribute it to his personal popularity divorced from the question of his policies. Some of these fall back on the criticism that the DIGEST ballot, in calling for a simple "Yes" or "No," does not permit a dissection of the New Deal in all its ramifications.

This criticism overlooks the fact that the poll, in effect, seeks to learn how the country would vote if the President now came before it for reelection. In that case the official ballots would afford no opportunity for expressions of opinion on the different aspects of the New Deal. In the case of most voters it would be a simple choice between the President and the major opposing candidate.

This point is effectively brought out by the New Haven *Journal-Courier* in commenting on a curious suggestion made by David Lawrence, Washington correspondent:

"After all," *The Journal-Courier* remarks, "the DIGEST question is just about what the voters will ask themselves when next they go to the official polls. Mr. Lawrence suggests a poll by which the President could be given, say, A for complete approval, B for something less, C for moderate acquiescence, D for gathering revolt and E for outright rejection. This is ingenious, no doubt, but doesn't happen to be realistic. For when you pull the lever in a voting booth you vote for a man or you vote against a man."

Ballot Called Unfair

On the other hand: "The wording of your ballot is distinctly unfair," writes Leonard A. Wales, New York. "It should read (if you want a fair answer) 'Do you approve *in general*,' etc. I voted for Hoover, am a lifelong Republican (with the exception of a short Bull Moose vacation) but I thank God Hoover was not elected and I am sold 99 6/10 on Roosevelt. Despite this fact I should have to vote 'No' due to the improper wording of your ballot."

Two comments on this. First, "On the whole" and "In general" have the same meaning. Second, some of those who boggle over "on the whole" are Roosevelt followers and some are Roosevelt opponents. They seem to be about equally divided, and both factions call the phrase "unfair" to their respective sides!

On the other hand the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), quoting the "on the whole," calls THE DIGEST's question "about as fair a summary statement of the issue as could now be written."

Nazi Sympathizers Rallying Against Boycott

Capacity Crowd in Madison Square Garden Holds Pro-Hitler Demonstration and Denounces Anti-Nazi Movement

Condemnation of Adolf Hitler at the Madison Square Garden "mock trial" in New York City in March brought an emphatic reply two months later. To match the capacity crowd of 20,000 which unanimously voted the German Dictator an "enemy of civilization," a crowd of the same size in the same place last week denounced the "unconstitutional Jewish boycott" of Germany and enthusiastically closed their proceedings with the official German Nazi song, shouts of "Heil Hitler" and the Nazi salute for Presidents Roosevelt of the United States and Hindenburg of Germany.

Speech after speech characterized the gathering as solely American, as a protest against a boycott move which was an illegal restraint of trade, unfriendly to Germany, injurious to American commerce.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the pro-Hitler "Friends of the New Germany," and the DAWA, an organization brought into existence to engineer counter-boycotts against stores boycotting German goods. A corps of ushers with Nazi swastika arm bands and uniforms like those of Nazi storm troopers except for white shirts instead of brown, kept order in the great auditorium.

Most conspicuous among the speakers was George Sylvester Viereck who said he spoke "in a sense" for 35,000,000 Americans of German descent. He condemned the boycott, and also disavowed anti-Semitism. He praised the new German Government, and the German revolution, which he called "the most civilized, the most bloodless revolution in history." Mr. Viereck expressed the hope that eventually "the German people will differentiate Jews who are international plotters and Jews who are Germans before they are Jews."

Leaders of the anti-Nazi movement in this country—Samuel Seabury, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, John Haynes Holmes, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise—were denounced by name by various speakers and the crowd burst out into boos and other shouts of derision. Samuel Untermyer's name was greeted with cries of "Hang him! Hang him!"

One speaker denounced "the damnable lies" now being spread against Germany by such men as those mentioned. Leaders of the organizations sponsoring the meeting explained that they were thoroughly American. One spokesman for the Friends of the New Germany pointed to the uniformed ushers and said: "They are good enough Americans to some day apply their hands to the strangulation of Jewish domination of America."

The boycott of German goods which has been taken up by so many important New York stores was condemned by Louis Zahne as "an economic fallacy," "an economic insanity," the inevitable result of which "will be that Germany will buy where she also can sell."

A committee representing nearly 200 groups of women's organizations took the occasion to petition President Roosevelt to act against pro-Hitler agitation. Also a number of small counter anti-Nazi meetings were held in New York City. Altogether, Thursday, May 17, was Nazi Day in New York.

Weakening of NRA Charged

Two hundred members of the liberal professions, doctors, lawyers, educators, and social workers, in a statement read to the President and appearing in *The Nation* of May 30, severely criticized the weakening influences being brought to bear on the NRA. Flagrant violations of the codes by corporations, including the United States Steel Corporation, the Weirton Steel Corporation, and the Budd Company, according to Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the committee and contributing editor of *The Nation*, have resulted in failure to increase purchasing power and even in lowering wages, in some cases, below the scale before the NRA was set up.

The statement urges a more belligerent attitude toward business by the Government, a Labor Board in the Department of Labor to safeguard the worker from company intimidation and company-controlled unions, an overhauling of the minimum wage provisions in the NRA in relation to the cost of living, an orderly system of relief, national unemployment insurance, and stabilizing unemployment and the purchasing power. With production steadily increasing beyond the purchasing power and the disappointing results of the emergency housing program, the statement urges the Federal Housing authority to initiate a national low-cost housing plan in defiance of private capital.

Washington dispatches indicate that the President's next message to Congress is to include these demands in a social program which has been called "far more liberal than any other President has presented to Congress." But the immediate action requested by the statement is to be delayed until next winter, reports reveal, when the President's reforms may or may not be adopted.

Encouraging, from the Administration's point of view, are the figures for employment in April as released by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. April, usually showing a decline in employment, had an increase of 244,000 workers in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries and a pay-roll rise of $7,700,000.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Crime, Drought, Politics Grip National Interest

Kidnaping Cases, Aridity of Western Areas, and Political Situations Overshadow Washington Developments, Tho Possible Narrowing of NRA Wins Attention

ALTHO President Roosevelt sent important messages to Congress last week, the country's attention did not center on materials in the Congressional hopper. Crime, drought, and politics proved far more gripping subjects. In so far as people were interested in developments at Washington, it was chiefly in plans to narrow the field of the National Recovery Administration.

To be sure, the Roosevelt messages did excite some comment, but the Robles and Gettle kidnaping cases, the aridity of the wheat and corn areas and the David A. Reed-Gifford Pinchot race for the Republican nomination for Senator in Pennsylvania evoked a great deal more.

The President's long-awaited housing message outlined a plan to use the credit of the Federal Government to stimulate the renovation and construction of homes. The purpose of the plan is fourfold: to whip up the lagging building industry, create employment, quicken the flow of private capital, and, finally, as Mr. Roosevelt puts it, "to produce tangible, useful wealth in a form for which there is great social and economic need."

"Loans to individuals will be made by private agencies which will be insured by a governmental agency against loss up to a certain percentage of their advances," he explained. Other features are the incorporation of private mortgage associations under Federal supervision to attract capital from financial centers and insurance for share and certificate holders in building and loan associations.

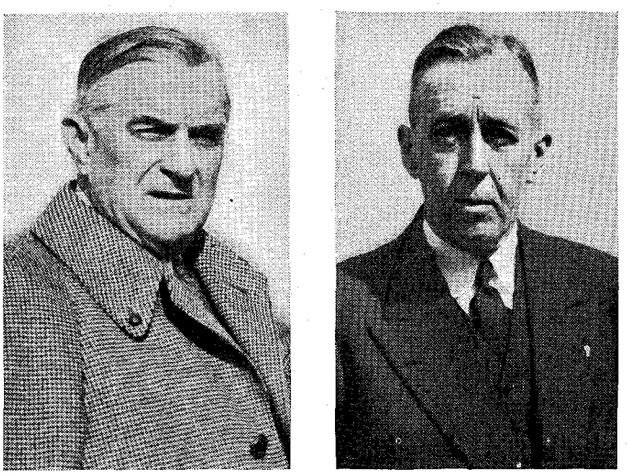
Hastening Prosperity

"Quickly enacted, and sympathetically supported by the private industry it seeks to benefit, this program can hasten prosperity," the Washington *News* believed. Other newspapers are not so sure. *The Wall Street Journal* declared that it "comes too late to be a serious influence for recovery."

Another Roosevelt message asked Congress for a $1,322,000,000 appropriation for relief activities in the fiscal year beginning July 1 and in the intervening months.

A third message requested the Senate to ratify the treaty for the supervision of the international trade in implements of war which was signed at Geneva in June, 1925. This, the President said, would show America's willingness to help suppress abuses which, if left unchecked, "may have disastrous results for the entire world."

On the whole, the country seems to have taken these messages in its stride. But it was given pause by the news that, in the words of Kenneth G. Crawford, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, "the big Blue Eagle of the NRA is considering retreat before the unruly sparrows of little business."



Acme

Winners in Pennsylvania Senatorial primaries: (Left) Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, and David A. Reed, Republican

Administrator Hugh S. Johnson is weary of the work and worry involved in writing and enforcing codes in the so-called service fields, such as the cleaning and dyeing, restaurant and hotel, and barber and beauty-shop industries. He declares that "85 per cent. of the time, money and personnel of NRA has been engaged on 15 per cent. of the NRA's problem."

When the attempt to codify business begins to extend to the fly-swatter, potato-chip, and pig's nose-ring industries, he indicates, with a wry smile, it is going much too far.

Just how little codes will be handled in the NRA reorganization is not wholly clear. Apparently some of them will be merged, with wages and hours provisions retained, but with price maintenance and fair trade practise provisions eliminated.

The hardships said to have been inflicted on small business men by the codes have been a favorite topic for opponents of the Administration and are the subject of the report of the NRA Review Board headed by Clarence Darrow. Ironically, however, when General Johnson implied that the "little fellows" were more trouble than they were worth to the NRA, thousands of them protested against abandonment of their codes. Cleaners and dyers objected loudly. Jacob Maged, the Jersey City tailor who was jailed for a five-cent price-cut and found himself used as a living symbol of "regimentation" under the NRA, telegraphed to Washington, urging that this code be retained.

The only important measures passed by Congress last week were several anti-crime bills of which the Department of Justice will make good use in a campaign it has launched against the underworld.

Attorney-General Hugh S. Cummings explained that the Justice Department had been handicapped because few crimes constituted violations of Federal laws. The new measures, however, make it a Federal offense to transport either stolen goods or a kidnaped person from one State to another, to practise extortion by telephone, telegraph, or radio, to kill or assault a Federal officer, to rob a Federal bank, or help a convict escape from a Federal prison. The Department also asks for an appropriation enabling it to employ 270 additional investigators and to purchase armored cars, radio sets, machine-guns, and other equipment.

Many agree with the Savannah *News* that "the rescue of June Robles and the return about the same time of William F. Gettle to his Beverly Hills (California) home, after harrowing experiences with kidnapers, will stimulate public interest in plans which are being outlined by Federal officials for a crime-smashing campaign of unprecedented proportions."

Cases Stir Country

The Robles and Gettle cases stirred the country and the press as few crimes have stirred it since the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby. Particularly moving was the case of the six-year-old Robles girl who, nineteen days after her disappearance, was found chained in a box sunk in the desert outside Tucson, Arizona. An extract from a Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* editorial will suggest the depth of the nation's feeling. "May those kidnapers," it said, "the men who did that thing to that little girl, be forever—oh, well, there's no use raving after all."

Newspapers were quick to congratulate California for the speedy punishment she inflicted on three of the Gettle kidnapers. Bound and blindfolded, Mr. Gettle was kept for five days in a house in La Crescenta. Within twenty-four hours after he was found, his abductors had confessed and had been sentenced to serve life-terms in San Quentin prison.

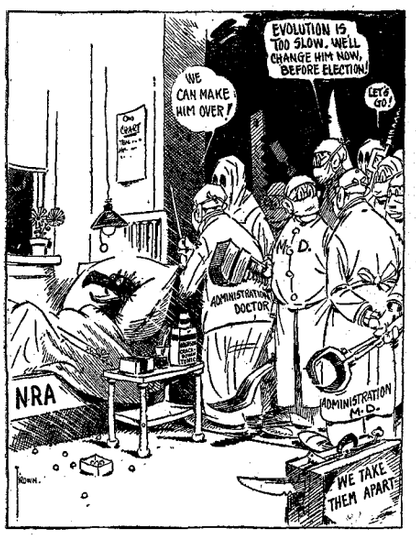
On the subject of drought and politics most members of Congress found themselves mere spectators. A White House statement, listing relief steps being taken in the drought regions, showed the Presi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent convinced that additional powers or grants from Congress were unnecessary to enable the emergency agencies to cope with the situation.

Meanwhile the political pot, boiling fiercely in half a dozen States, strengthened the wish of Senators and Representatives to leave Washington early in June, return home and start their campaigns for renomination and reelection.

In California, James Rolph, Jr., Re-



Men in White

—Brown in the Grand Rapids *Herald*

publican, encouraged aspirants to the Governorship by revealing that he would not run again. In Maryland, contrariwise, Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, who has been Governor since 1920, discouraged other aspirants by announcing his candidacy for a fifth term. His rival for the Democratic nomination will be Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore.

Political Comic Relief

In Minnesota, the dominant issue is the radical public-ownership platform adopted by the Farmer-Labor party in March. It has brought candidates for public office out in swarms. In the primaries of June 18 there will be six candidates for United States Senator, including the Farmer-Laborite incumbent, Henrik Shipstead, fifty-five for nine seats in the House of Representatives and more than 600 for the two houses of the Minnesota Legislature. There will be no fewer than fourteen candidates for Governor—eight Democrats, four Republicans and two Farmer-Laborites, including the present Governor, Floyd B. Olson, who, in a widely-noted public statement, recently proclaimed himself "a radical."

Paraphrasing this statement, Representative Theodore Christianson, Republican, of Minnesota, announced his candidacy for renomination in this fashion: "I have never been a standpatter and I am not a radical. I am what I want to be—a liberal."

Oklahoma injected comic relief into all these sober-sided political developments. There a number of unknown candidates bearing the same names as well-known politicians popped up, declared their intentions, and left the State Election Board wondering which of them to strike from the ballot. Two Jack Waltons, including the former Governor, sought the Governorship, two named Will Rogers (neither of them the comedian) wished to be Congressman-at-large, and so on. Duplicate names, of course, would plunge the voters into abysmal confusion. In some cases, at least, that seems to have been the intention.

Connoisseurs of politics enjoyed all these developments, but even more to their taste were the primaries in New Jersey, and, particularly, Pennsylvania.

In New Jersey there were no surprizes. Harold G. Hoffman, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, won the Republican nomination for Governor, and will run in November against Judge William L. Dill, the Democratic winner. United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean, Republican, was renominated and will run against A. Harry Moore, the present Democratic Governor, who was unopposed.

In Pennsylvania the bitter fight between Senator Reed and Governor Pinchot for the Republican Senatorial nomination was practically the whole show, tho the limelight did stray occasionally to the Democratic race for the same office between Joseph F. Guffey, State political leader, and Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan.

Senator Reed campaigned as a foe; Governor Pinchot, altho he is a Republican, as a supporter of the New Deal. The former won by a plurality of about 100,000.

Thereupon something unusual happened: Commentators began searching in the results of this Republican contest for evidence of the popularity of a Democratic President's policies. Humanly, most of them seem to have found what they wanted to find. Conservative Republicans saw signs that the New Deal was unpopular. Liberal Democrats concluded that it was highly popular.

James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, refused to regard the Reed-Pinchot contest as a test of the New Deal's appeal, but added: "If the contest was an out-and-out battle between the New Deal and the old reactionary principles—as those who are reading the returns from the Republican viewpoint seek to convey—the conclusion is inescapable that President Roosevelt's policies are so popular that nearly half of the opposition party in Pennsylvania indorses them."

But Senator Reed himself saw proof that Pennsylvania wants "neither the Old Deal nor the New Deal, but the Square Deal." And Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, declared that the Reed victory "definitely places on the down grade the Administration and all its works."

Some observers sought light on the New Deal's popularity in Pennsylvania by adding the combined votes for the two conservatives, Reed and Morris, and comparing the result with the combined vote for the two liberals, Pinchot and Guffey. Others stressed the fact that many former Republicans who might have voted for Pinchot have left the party since 1932 and that some of them now are registered as Democrats.

It was assumed generally that the Reed victory, whatever else it might do, would strengthen the conservative wing of the national Republican Party just as the Republican National Committee prepares to meet in Chicago, probably to name a successor to Chairman Everett Sanders.

Peculiarly enough, the Reed victory occurred the day after W. Kingsland Macy, New York State Republican Chairman, quickened nation-wide interest by declaring that the Republican Party should nominate a liberal in 1936 and mentioning Harlan F. Stone, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, as "just exactly the right type."

"Out of Politics"

Through his secretary, Justice Stone announced that he was "out of politics" and "not interested," but editors and politicians nevertheless discussed his name with deep interest.

"Mr. Macy," said the Brooklyn *Times-Union*, "senses the mood of the State of New York, as well as the country, in his demand for a sane, liberal candidate."

But Mark Sullivan, political commentator, saw an objection against the use of

More Competitive Armaments

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

Justice Stone's name in connection with a Presidential nomination and declared that it lay in "the extreme necessity at this time of keeping the Supreme Court free from the suggestion of politics."

Some newspapers were skeptical that Justice Stone would make a successful candidate. "Could Justice Stone win?" asked the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which was obviously doubtful as it recalled the defeat of Mr. Hughes in 1916.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Relief Jobs Keep Many Students in Colleges

Federal Emergency Educational Program Does Valiant Work in Enabling 75,000 Young People to Continue Higher Education, and in Its Aid to Many Types of Schools

By E. H. Lindley
Chancellor of the University of Kansas

(Dr. Lindley, who has been Chancellor of the University of Kansas for the last fourteen years, was one of the educational leaders who were instrumental in persuading the Federal Government to assist in providing jobs for college students who otherwise would not have been able to continue their education.—Editor.)

NONE of the many conferences which have been held recently in Washington is more deserving of the close attention of American citizens than the conference on the emergency educational program of the Federal Administration, which will be in session when this is published. Education is at the very foundation of democratic government; without an adequate system of education, democracy can not be expected to function successfully, or even to endure.

Despite the evident determination of an overwhelming majority of our people that the education of the coming generations should not be allowed to suffer, the depression steadily whittled away at our educational system. Some rural schools were compelled to close, others were reduced to a part-time basis. Enrolments in secondary schools and in the colleges and universities declined, adding to the huge totals of unemployed men and women.

No aspect of the paradox of want in the midst of plenty was more ominous, as one looked into the future, than the need and desire for more education amid increasing numbers of unemployed teachers and the declining use of existing physical equipment which perhaps was most marked in the field of higher education.

FERA Work Listed

During the last nine months, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has done valiant work in reducing the proportions of this grave social loss. Through its seven-point emergency educational program, more than 44,000 teachers, who otherwise were unemployed, have taught more than 1,250,000 pupils.

Let me cite figures from the FERA:

Rural schools with approximately 10,000 teachers and 345,000 pupils have been kept open throughout the school year.

More than 5,000 teachers have been engaged in teaching more than 100,000 illiterates.

More than 6,500 teachers have been enabled to give instruction in vocational work to approximately 175,000 pupils.

More than 300 case-workers have been enabled to devote themselves to the rehabilitation of more than 3,300 disabled adult workers.

More than 18,000 teachers and 525,000 pupils have been brought together in the field of adult education.

More than 3,600 teachers have taught more than 71,000 children in nursery schools.

Approximately 75,000 young men and women have been enabled to continue their college educations during the current semester.

Excepting the aid to rural schools, on which approximately $17,000,000 has been spent since the beginning of February and for which Congress is considering a special appropriation of $75,000,000 for next year, the cost of the program has been small.

At a cost of approximately $1,000,000 a month, the FERA has enabled 75,000 young men and women to continue their college work. This money has not been granted in the form of scholarships, or of the dole, but in wages for useful work on a wage-scale ranging from thirty to fifty cents an hour. The monthly earnings for students range from $10 to $20; the average is $15 each.

Keystone

At the University of Southern California Gordon Clark works his way through college as an iceman, and Garland Matthews as a traffic "cop"

Campus Jobs Dwindle

During the depression, the number of young men and women who had to depend on their own resources to obtain a college education naturally increased very rapidly. At the same time, the number of available jobs on campuses and in college towns—and during summer vacations—rapidly dwindled. Despite this difficulty, universities in which perhaps 5 or 10 per cent. of the students had been wholly self-supporting in previous years saw this percentage increase to 15 and 20 per cent.

This increase was made possible only by the utmost degree of economy and self-denial by these students. Altho they were severely handicapped, almost without exception, by depleted budgets, the colleges themselves did all that they could to provide sustenance and service at the lowest possible cost.

© Underwood

Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education

Large numbers of students were compelled to leave school and the number of newcomers diminished steadily. Since 1930 college enrolment has declined 14 per cent., or by 125,000 students, whereas the trend during the preceding years had been toward larger college enrolments.

Further Aid Needed

The need for doing something for young people in the plastic age who were eager to go to college appealed strongly to President Roosevelt, to Relief Director Harry L. Hopkins and to Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education.

In February, after extensive investigation, the FERA organized the CSEP (College Students' Educational Project). All the colleges and universities were permitted to share in the program in proportion to their enrolments. Three-fourths of the students who received jobs were taken from those who would have had to drop out of college because of lack of funds; the remaining fourth were chosen from young men and women who would have been unable to enter college without a job.

The 75,000 young people thus enabled to remain in college are only a small percentage of the 6,000,000 of college age in this country and are barely 10 per cent. of the 750,000 students enrolled in institutions of college grade. Nevertheless, the CSEP is making a unique contribution to social welfare in assisting this number of the most capable and ambitious of the rising generation. The cost is small.

How successful has the CSEP proved itself in this short period? The reports from a wide variety of institutions are most favorable. Many college presidents have reported that the results exceeded their highest expectations.

A recent survey makes it evident that, at least in certain areas, particularly in the Middle West, this important aid will be badly needed during the next academic year.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Blue and the Gray

BY the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done.
In the storms of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red:
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.

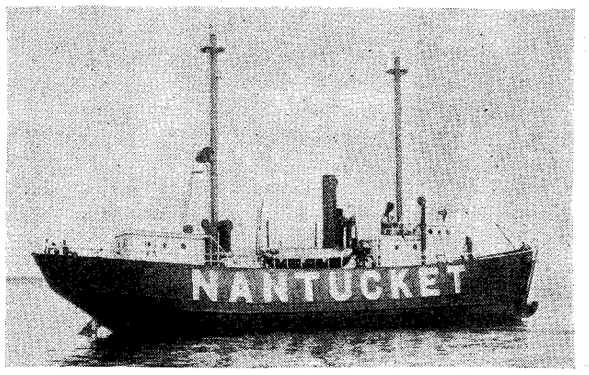
FRANCIS MILES FINCH.

(Memorial Day is observed on May 30, in all States and possessions except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina. Many Southern States also designate other dates to commemorate the Southern Confederacy.)

Radio Beacons' Rôle in a Sea Tragedy

Was Scientific "Accuracy" Responsible for Olympic *Collision with the Nantucket Light-ship, When Seven Lives Were Lost?*

Out of the fog came the 47,000-ton White Star liner *Olympic* one morning last week, her helm faithfully following a quivering needle which indicated the direction of the Nantucket Light-ship, forty-one miles southeast of Nantucket and about 200 miles from New York Harbor. Members of the light-ship's crew on duty looked up suddenly to perceive that the huge liner was almost on top of them. A few moments later she had struck, cutting the light-ship in two and killing seven of her eleven-man crew.



Photograph by United States Lighthouse Service. From Wide World

The Nantucket Light-ship before the collision with the *Olympic*

Was it a dramatic and tragic demonstration of the accuracy of one of science's most recent gifts to navigation, the radio beacon? Following this invisible lure was the liner led so exactly to its source that the tiny light-ship, only 133 feet in length, was bisected with almost geometrical accuracy?

What happened in the case of the *Olympic*, could be determined only by the inquiry held in New York.

Capt. John W. Binks, master of the *Olympic*, asserted that it was possible that the radio beacons from which he took his position were not accurate. He declared that he had found radio not absolute—at best only an approximate aid. He said he had depended on listening for the *Nantucket's* fog-horn, as well as upon the wireless signals. Moreover, he declared that the tell-tale submarine oscillator which should have warned him that he was approaching the light-ship gave no sound.

Asked if he thought the *Nantucket's* radio beacon had been inaccurate, he replied that a radio beacon might be off two or three degrees. "I was going at reduced speed," he declared.

Maritime signal experts believed that tricky atmospheric conditions had distorted the sound of the ill-fated light-ship's whistle.

The light-ship service, with or without the radio beacon, has always been a dangerous one. The light-ship, being heavily built and firmly anchored, is at the mercy of any vessel which comes bearing down on her out of fog or darkness. Her only means of warning are her mast-lights, which are visible only in clear weather, and her fog-horn, which can be heard at distances varying from half a mile to about fourteen miles, depending on the atmospheric conditions.

Light-ships have been guiding vessels for more than eighty years, but the radio beacon is quite a recent development. The light-ship radio beacon is in reality a broadcasting station which sends out a signal in all directions. The signal varies according to the light-ship, so that navigators, picking it up, can tell which one they are approaching.

The direction of the light-ship is found by means of a "loop" antenna, a hoop-shaped aerial which receives signals of different strength according to its orientation with respect to the radio waves. The information is registered on a dial on the ship's bridge. If the ship is heading directly toward the source of the signal the needle is vertical. If the course is toward the left, the needle swings to the left, and vice versa. Thus the navigator, by correcting his course to keep the needle in a strictly vertical position, can steer directly to the sending station.

The danger of the method has been recognized for some time. Several vessels have grazed the light-ship recently, one of them only a few hours before the tragedy. Department of Commerce officials in Washington revealed that a bulletin had been issued on last May 2 warning mariners in these words:

"Recently an Atlantic liner in approaching Nantucket Shoals Light-ship in a dense fog found the radio bearings so accurate that the steamship scraped the side of the light-ship and carried away the antenna yards. The other signals of the light-ship were not heard in time to permit the course to be changed to pass clear; also the crew of the light-ship did not hear the steamer's warning fog whistle in time to give any special counter-warning."

Collisions of this kind can easily be avoided, navigators have explained, simply by steering a little off course as Captain Binks believed he was doing. Another method is to obtain radio cross-bearings from another nearby radio beacon. The angle between them will show the distance of the nearer station, at least approximately.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Topics of the Day

Dramatic Instance of Law's Triumph When Col. Luke Lea and his son, Luke Lea, Jr., entered the North Carolina State Penitentiary at Raleigh there came to an end a battle with the law in some respects reminiscent of the Insull case. Colonel Lea, like Insull, had created an "empire" which crashed with the depression. Like Insull he had fought extradition for years. In other respects, of course, the contrasts outnumber the resemblances.

Colonel Lea was a newspaper publisher, not a utilities magnate, and his "empire" was political rather than financial. When only thirty-one years old he became United States Senator from Tennessee. In the World War he served with distinction in the Thirtieth Division. Later he achieved a dominant position in Tennessee politics, becoming known as "maker of Governors." Possibly his power went to his head, a malady not uncommon among those who wore crowns in the boom period. In any event, he and his son, who was associated with him in his publishing business, were convicted in 1931 of flouting the rules of the game, and thus contributing to the failure of the Central Bank and Trust Company of Asheville, North Carolina.

Then began the long fight to avoid a prison term which has finally ended in defeat. In and out of the courts of two States and three times to the portals of the United States Supreme Court the battle raged. A classic instance of the law's delays, but also, to echo the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "a dramatic demonstration of the law's inevitable triumph."

* * * *

Self-Government for the Indians Those who, like Doctor Wirt, have been sleuthing for Communism in the New Deal will find it in President Roosevelt's proposal, now embodied in a bill before Congress, of a New Deal for the Indian. Present Federal policy permits the Indian to own individually the land allotted him on a reservation and to bequeath it to his heirs who in turn may sell it. The result has been the infiltration of white settlers, the loss to the Indian of much of his territory, often through fraud, and his reduction in too many instances to homeless pauperism. The new policy would create tribal communities on the reservations, title to all land set aside for the purpose to reside in each case in the community.

The objective is not only to protect the Indian against white encroachment but to encourage him in self-government. The tribal community would be permitted to exercise such prerogatives of autonomy as the right of eminent domain, the election of its own officials, the passage of local ordinances, the selection of new members, the conduct of charity, of public works, and so on.

"We can and should without further delay," wrote the President to the chairmen of the appropriate committees of the Senate and House, "extend to the Indian the fundamental rights of political liberty and local self-government. . . . Certainly the continuance of autocratic rule by a Federal department over the lives of more than 200,000 citizens of this nation is incompatible with American ideals of liberty."

Liberty and Communism—What's wrong with this mixture?

* * * *

New Deal Creates Picturesque Words Since the former word is neither clearer nor more vivid than the latter, it is not plain why President Roosevelt used the upstart "renovize" instead of the familiar "renovate" in his message to Congress on housing. Clearness and vividness have been the two guiding principles of most New Deal pronouncements, with formality a lagging third.

The list of words and phrases which have received currency and standing since March 4, 1933, is now a yard long. Not a few of them have come from General Johnson, for example, "crack down," "chiselers," "social Neanderthalers" and "corporals of disaster." "Modern Tories," "insidious voices" and "robust freebooters" are others.

Most of these, used to scarify the New Deal's opponents, have stimulated them to reply in kind. The variety of picturesque epithets which have been flung at the Administration's experiments is indicated by those directed against the New Deal dollar alone. "Baloney dollar," "ups-a-daisy dollar," "debauched dollar," "Warren wonder money"—so they go.

* * * *

Starving Authors Not in Fashion Now The days when authors starved in garrets begin to seem pretty remote. Here is a pulp-and-paper company giving a grateful party for Hervey Allen to celebrate the fact that his book, "Anthony Adverse," has gone to 400,000 copies. And here is the town of Baxley, Georgia, turning out in force to welcome Mrs. Caroline Miller, author of the Pulitzer Prize winning "Lamb in His Bosom."

A squeaky ox cart, much like the one in her novel, conveyed Mrs. Miller through the streets when she returned from her visit to New York to collect the prize. It was preceded by a delegation from the American Legion and followed by the Mayor of Baxley himself. A mound of presents awaited her at her little green bungalow—bouquets, a silver service and—shades of all the starving authors that ever lived!—cakes, candy and jars of preserves.

Good Judgment In the Grigware Case Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings showed good judgment in deciding to forget the case of Frank Grigware, alias James Fahey. If equally good judgment guides his forthcoming anti-crime drive, it should prove a success.

Grigware, convicted of robbing a mail train in Nebraska in 1909, escaped from Leavenworth Penitentiary the following year and fled to Canada. His record since that time seems to have been exemplary. Marrying and settling down, he became a Canadian citizen, practised his trade as a carpenter and won the respect of his neighbors. In March, however, he was arrested for violating a traffic law and fingerprinted. Informed that the carpenter Fahey was really the escaped convict Grigware, Washington took steps to extradite him.

Individuals and civic organizations in Canada thereupon deluged the American Government with pleas for leniency. Impressed, the Attorney-General ordered the extradition proceedings abandoned. "We don't think it would serve any useful purpose to put Grigware back in Leavenworth," the Justice Department announced.

* * * *

Who'll Be King of This Island Eden? For sale to the highest bidder, no questions asked, one South Pacific paradise, 581 acres completely surrounded by ocean, well-built coral foundation, waving palms, coconuts, bananas, breadfruit and all that, dusky beauties, *dolce far niente*, good fishing, no toil, no income tax, no depression, extremely desirable location almost within swimming-distance or canoe-paddle of far-famed Tahiti.

A bargain at 500,000 French francs—about $33,000 at the current rate of exchange.

Such, in brief, is the opportunity offered to world-weary Belgians through the Brussels newspapers, according to the United Press. The property for sale consists of the island Maitea, which is shown on a good map of Polynesia as a member of the Society group whereof Tahiti is the main island. The owner of Maitea is Marcel Everard, an industrialist of Mons, who told the Brussels correspondent that he would gladly live on his island, reigning as king over a handful of easy-going and charming subjects, did not business conditions in Europe force him to keep his nose to the grindstone. Once he sent his secretary there to look over the property, and the secretary never returned from that paradise.

Every one with a secret longing for an island, and with $33,000 to spare, will be interested.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At the Observation Post

Nature, With Disastrous Drought and Dust-Storm, Does More Than Most Elaborate Legislative Machinery to Discipline Wheat and Corn Farmer and His Market

IT happened that May 12 was the first birthday of the AAA. And it also happened that this was the day which nature chose to deluge the Atlantic Seaboard with particles of soil picked up as far west as Nebraska. Some of this dust sifted without a by-your-leave through the sacred portals of the White House and came to rest on the glass top of the President's desk. At the same time it accumulated unobtrusively on the desks and in the more or less thinning hair of august agricultural officials of the Administration, just as they were releasing to the public a summary of the accomplishments of AAA in its first year and of its future hopes and intentions. The mockery of the intrusion has a cosmic quality.

© International

A farmer working in a dry field near Chicago added more dust to the storm that spread across half the country

Storm's Significance

The country will not soon forget that dust-storm, or its significance. Storms of the kind in the Middle West, whence it came, are a relatively common phenomenon at or about this time of year. It even appears that one occurred in March, 1901, which spread from Iowa to Vermont and Virginia and "may have blanketed a somewhat larger area." But the editorial writer in the New York *Herald Tribune* who supplied this information also ventured the opinion that "for the combined record of area covered, volume of air affected, and quantity of soil material moved" the visitation of May 12 "will stand unrivaled."

Certainly it will stand unrivaled as a comment on the vanity of human effort. A vast bureaucracy had been formed to curtail agricultural production and to bring farm prices within bowing acquaintance of those charged for the things the farmer must buy. Extensive surveys had been made to determine the limits of the market within which he might sell the fruits of his toil at a profit. By means of a subsidy from processing taxes he was being induced to restrict his acreage in export crops to conform with these limits. There was progress. The AAA on the day of the great dust-storm listed these birthday achievements:

An increase in the farm income for the year of from $3,976,000,000 to $5,530,000,000.

Benefit payments of $185,380,000 to 2,860,000 farmers.

The removal of about 40,000,000 acres from production.

The reduction of unmanageable surpluses by export and purchase for relief purposes.

An increase in the ratio of prices the farmer receives to the prices he pays by nearly 20 per cent.

It is possible to quarrel with these statistics on purely reasonable grounds. For instance, in the rise of farm income noted no credit is given to the devaluation of the dollar. Nor is allowance made for the effects of recovery irrespective of the AAA program. But nature's answer, so immediate and dramatic, transcended any such hypercriticism. It came in the form of a national demonstration obscuring the sun and reminding all and sundry that she was the arbiter of production.

For in her dust-storm she merely was broadcasting the fact that a disastrous drought in the wheat and corn belts had done more to discipline the farmer and his market than the most elaborate machinery ever devised by legislation. She was advertising the possibility of a famine in contrast to the embarrassing surpluses of recent years; she was serving notice that a rise in the cash price of crops due to restriction of production might easily go hand in hand with farm destitution.

There has been some mitigation of the drought since this spectacular demonstration, but the Government has found it necessary to consider a four-point program for relief in drought-stricken areas calling for an estimated expenditure of $50,000,000. While wheat and other grain prices were soaring on the various exchanges Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, announced initial grants of $450,000 to three States for seed—for emergency forage crops—to save the livestock on which farm families must depend for their subsistence. More of this form of relief is contemplated, and, in addition, the direct provision of stock feed, the purchase by the Government of cattle that farmers are unable to keep, and the relaxation of AAA crop-control contracts.

"Roosevelt Luck"

"It is no longer a novel consideration," said the Baltimore *Sun*, "but it is nevertheless strange that this visitation from nature should be considered a calamity, while the AAA should be regarded as the work of beneficence. The only difference is that the AAA pays farmers to do what the drought forces them to do. But this difference may be, in the present case, obliterated by liberal dispensation of what Washington calls 'relief' for the drought and dust sufferers."

With his eye on the ticker, Mark Sullivan has suggested that the drought, with its dust-storm, should be attributed to "Roosevelt luck." Some of the President's agricultural advisers, to be sure, have been talking as if it were more of a boon than a calamity, but one gathers from the projected relief measures mentioned above that neither they nor the President really view it in that light. The chances seem better that in their hearts, at least, they see in it a challenge to the whole economic philosophy which has counseled a restriction of production as the way to prosperity.

Late last January, before the drought had entered upon its acute stage, Prof. F. A. Pearson of Cornell (intimate colleague and collaborator of Professor Warren, our national monetary mentor) told the Illinois Agricultural Association:

"The once popular theory of overproduction is still with us, but the number defending this point of view is rapidly diminishing . . . Since 1929, there has been no general overproduction of commodities. Neither the United States nor the world is suffering from indigestion arising from too much production of commodities. The United States and the world are in reality suffering from malnutrition, due to underconsumption of commodities."

The dust-storm has not exactly upset this diagnosis. W. M. H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Anne Morgan, recently reelected president of the American Woman's Association, is an active woman, with many diversified interests. A daughter of the late John Pierpont Morgan, she is tall, dignified, sympathetic, has inherited a sturdy, dynamic personality, and devotes her life to humanitarian activities. She heads the American Commission of Les Amis du Musée de Blerancourt, whose purpose is to promote amicable relations between France and America.

Pach Brothers

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, wealthy son of a London pickle and sauce manufacturer, has assumed the title of "King of Islamestan" and claims the overlordship of Sinkiang, Chinese Turkestan. He was converted to Mohammedanism several years ago, and, while on a trip through the East as a medical missionary, was invited by native chiefs to become king of the area. His wife declares her husband hates ostentation, declares they would rather stay at home with their children. "Khalid," the name he took, means "Child of God."

Wide World

Jack Frye, vice-president and veteran pilot of TWA, Inc., has just broken all records for cargo-plane flights from Los Angeles to Newark, with the first load of eastbound air-mail on his line since the resumption of private air-mail service. He made only one stop, at Kansas City, where he halted for ten minutes to refuel and to snatch a sandwich. The mail was zipped across the nation in eleven hours and twenty-eight minutes. His average time for the flight was 227 miles an hour.

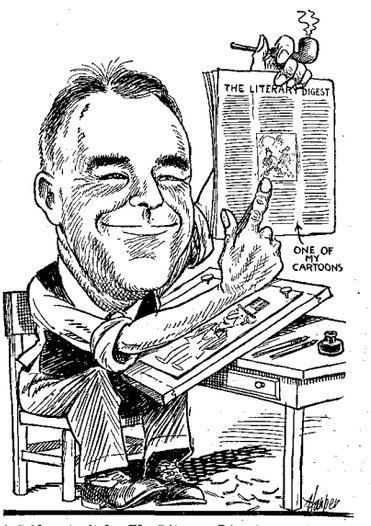
© International

E. Burd Grubb was recently elected unanimously to the presidency of the New York Curb Exchange. For the last nine years he has served as a governor of the exchange and has held offices on several important committees. Now forty-one, he was educated at St. Paul's School, later saw service in France during the World War and won a Croix de Guerre. He is an expert aviator and has won boxing and golf championships.

Keystone

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Hubert Hill Harper—Born in Tennessee in 1887. Education limited to preparatory course in my father's school. Here my efforts to learn drawing were seriously discouraged.

First work as cartoonist was on *The Black Patch Tobacco Journal* at Springfield, Tennessee, in 1907. Went to *The Daily Oklahoman* in 1910, where I lasted about two months.

Worked as a traveling salesman until 1919, when I joined the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*. Left in 1927, but returned five years later.

In 1922 I won the Birmingham Newspapermen's Golf Championship with a score of 95. Since then all efforts to revive newspaper golf in Birmingham have failed.

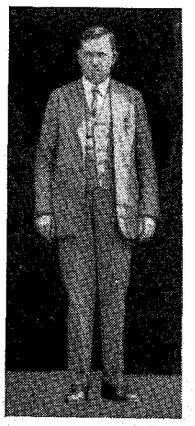
Am married, have two small boys, and enjoy fishing and golfing.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Harper appears on page 47.*]

Luke McNamee, who has been a navy man since his graduation from Annapolis forty-two years ago, will retire on July 1 from the presidency of the Naval War College and become head of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., succeeding its president, Clarence H. Mackay. During his long and distinguished naval career he has served in many important capacities in the fleet, and was, in 1924, naval attaché of the American Embassy in London. He is now sixty-three, and holds the rank of rear-admiral.

Wide World

John J. Moran offered his life for the advancement of science back in the days when the late Dr. Walter Reed was combating the disease which took more lives than were lost in the Spanish-American war. Along with several other Army men he allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito carrying the dreaded "yellow jack." He caught the disease, but recovered and thus helped to prove the correctness of Reed's theories. Past fifty to-day, he looks under forty, talks with an Irish brogue, lives in Havana, which was the scene of the experiment, and represents the Sun Oil Company there. He has refused to support agitation for increasing the pensions of those who survived the tests, and says, "I have never regretted my part in the experiment, and see no reason for talking about it." On a recent visit in New York, he attended Sidney Howard's play, "Yellow Jack," which is based, in part, on his own contribution to medical history.



Dr. Tyler Dennett, Princeton professor and former historical adviser to the State Department, has just been elected to the presidency of Williams College, his own alma mater. After being graduated just three decades ago, he attended Union Theological Seminary, then took a Ph.D., and, after preaching for a time, went into journalism. His authoritative work on John Hay has just received the 1934 Pulitzer prize for the year's best work in American biography.

N. Y. Times Studio

What's the Name, Please?

Bunin—1933 winner of Nobel literary prize—"*u* comme *oo* dans le mot anglais *too; in* comme le mot anglais *in* (*in* the church, par exemple)": *boo'nin.*

Yehudi Menuhin—youthful violinist—those in the know say *yeh-hoo'dee men'yu-in.*

Ybarra—traveling journalist—*y* as in *Ypres;* hence, *ee-bar'ra.*

de Laboulaye—French Ambassador to Washington—*de* (*e* obscure), then *lah-boo-lay.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

News and Comment From the National Capital

Senator Borah, Largely Unsympathetic With New Deal Policies, but Even More Alien to Old Guard Republicans, to Be "Lone Wolf" of Congressional Campaign This Fall

SENATOR BORAH is to be the "lone wolf" of the Congressional campaign, if his present plans carry through. Largely unsympathetic with the policies of the New Deal, he considers himself even more alien to the old Republican leader-

Wide World

Senator Hiram Johnson

ship. He refused to attend the Senator Hastings dinner opening the Republican campaign, just as he is declining all other dinner engagements, but, what was more important, he has served notice on the titular leaders of the party whose label he wears that he has nothing in common with the type of campaign being projected.

Veritable "Lone Wolf"

That leaves the Idaho Republican leader nowhere to go in the campaign except to the insurgent Republican wing, and he is not altogether in sympathy with that faction. Senator La Follette, for instance, voted for the Bankhead cotton-control bill which to Senator Borah is rankly unconstitutional. Senator Hiram Johnson and he have had precious little in common since the days when they met Woodrow Wilson's challenge and carried the anti-League campaign to the people. The fact that the Roosevelt Administration is supporting Senator Johnson for reelection does not make him any more acceptable to Senator Borah. Yet he comes closer to the Borah philosophy than the Republican Senatorial candidates of the Center and Right and is likely to get a measure of Borah support if he really needs it—and comes asking for it.

Senator Cutting of New Mexico, another of those insurgent Republicans who must face their constituents this year after bolting the Hoover ticket of 1932, is virtually sure of Senator Borah's backing. Hence the Idahoan will pick and choose the candidates he will speak for, and mighty few they will be.

Recovered from his recent illness, he is regaining his old speaking vigor—the vigor which assured the reelection of several of his anti-League colleagues in 1920—and he will make several speeches in the campaign in big centers of population and without special relationship to particular candidacies. He will be a veritable "lone wolf," roaming the country to strike where he thinks he can be most effective in combating what he considers the weaknesses of the new order.

If he supports Senator Johnson, Senator Borah will be going virtually to the opposite extreme from Mr. Hoover, whose star campaigner he was in 1928.

There probably is no man in American public life whom Mr. Hoover despises more than Hiram Johnson. Citizens of the same State, the two men struck up a tacit understanding in 1928 when they ran together on the Republican ticket. Once Mr. Hoover was in the White House, and Senator Johnson safely back on Capitol Hill for another six years, they reverted to form. Mr. Johnson fiercely attacked many of the Hoover policies. He led the fight on the naval treaty which the Hoover delegation brought back from London. He refused to recognize Mr. Hoover as a genuine Republican and delighted in the insinuations that he was at heart partial to the British.

A White House secretary laid on the last straw and broke the camel's back when he "overlooked" an invitation for Senator Johnson to come to a White House social event with other Republican Senators. Mr. Hoover's explanation the following day brought from the California Senator a remark which, in retrospect, recalls that of William Randolph Hearst when advised by telephone from San Francisco that Mr. Roosevelt, the Democratic Presidential nominee, would like very much to come to Los Angeles and enjoy the reception planned for him there, but, with all of this and that to do, it simply couldn't be done.

Mr. Hearst, with his big newspaper organization, was not unaware of the apprehensions the Roosevelt managers had had about his accepting the Hearst hospitality. To the Roosevelt secretary, on the other end of the telephone, he observed icily, "I understand." Mr. Roosevelt went to Los Angeles.

They laugh about that incident now in the inner circle, but it was no laughing matter at the time. Hearst's was considered a name to conjure with. Now the publisher has broken with the Roosevelt Administration on many major policies, notably as to the NRA, which he calls a deterrent to recovery. He still is warm toward Hiram Johnson, however, who, in this instance, at least, is putting the President and Mr. Hearst back on common ground for the period of the campaign.

It is only one of the vagaries of a campaign that will rank easily as the most important midway test of popular sentiment since the 1910 election, foreshadowing the crackup of the Republican Party two years later. The New Deal, in November, will get from the American people either the red or the green traffic-light.

In Connecticut, the handsome Hiram Bingham, who lost the Senatorship to Augustine Lonergan in 1932, is planning to follow the example of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York State, and reenter Congress by way of the Lower House.

Mr. Bingham was a resident of New Haven and held a professorship at Yale when elected to the Governorship, and, within a month, was elected to the Senatorship to take the seat vacated by the suicide of Senator Brandegee. The New Haven Congressional district no longer is reliably Republican. The New London Congressional district is the most sure-fire Republican district in the State. Senator Bingham for years has had his summer home in that district, at Salem. In apparent preparation for a comeback elec-

Acme

Senator William E. Borah

tion as Representative, Mr. Bingham has transferred his citizenship to Salem.

As a result, the Lower House, in the next session, may include two Republican members with extensive experience in the Upper House and ambitions to be ready for a call for new G.O.P. leadership in 1936.

DIOGENES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Premier Doumergue's Fight to Save France

Confronted by Bitter Political Struggles Ever Since the "Little Revolution," French Leader Has Thus Far Successfully Handled Many Difficult Problems

EVER since France's "little revolution" in the Place de la Concorde on February 6 a bitter political struggle has been going on within the country. At the same time France has been attacked from the outside as being responsible for the practical smash-up of the Disarmament Conference. The February outbreak was begun by L'Action Française (Royalist) and became important when other nationalist organizations, such as La Jeunesse Patriotique (Patriotic Youth) and the Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), joined in the effort to end the alliance of Radical Socialists and Socialists.

That alliance had made Left Government possible for two years, but possible only if and when Radical Socialist Ministers acted in accordance with the views of the Socialist leader, Leon Blum, and his hundred Socialist supporters. The move against the alliance was accomplished by fighting, as P. J. Philip pointed out in a Paris message to the New York *Times*, and the appointment of Premier Gaston Doumergue, a Radical of the old school, at the head of the Government of National Union with Edouard Herriot, Albert Sarraut and several other Radicals in the Cabinet was the confirmation of the accomplishment. What has been going on since then was all directed toward the one objective—the severance of the Radical Socialists and Socialists. More than anyone else Premier Doumergue has led this campaign to "liberate" French radicalism from the Socialists. He became convinced of the necessity for such action during his seven years in the presidency.

Succession of Crises

Every few months, until the National Government under Raymond Poincaré was formed, his life at the Elysée Palace was made almost intolerable by a succession of governmental crises, which arose from the defeat of one Radical Socialist Government after another because of the withdrawal of Socialist support. He was sure that France was by character and tradition "radical" in the French sense, according to this correspondent, that is to say, moderately liberal, capitalistic, and individualistic. More and more it became clear to him that the Radical Socialist Party must cut away from dependence on and association with the doctrinaire Socialists. That has been his constant aim ever since the smiling, seventy-year-old leader, who had retired from public life, answered the call of the nation to return to office at the head of the National Union Cabinet.

He has put himself in intimate touch with the nation by appeals over the radio and in his third broadcast he issued a warning that civil strife would break out again in France if the public should cease to have confidence in the Cabinet of National Union. Yet he did not conceal his belief that the existing "political truce" was only a surface phenomenon. On this occasion, three months after he had taken over

A Dangerous Situation and a Plucky Rescuer

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal)

the premiership, he sketched the progress achieved in the direction of fiscal reconstruction and promised that the agricultural crisis would be handled resolutely.

Also, as a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* put it, he stressed the necessity of guaranties of national security as long as France was confronted by nations which "either openly or by devious methods" were increasing their military effectives and armaments "in violation of the treaties of peace."

As to the state of affairs which existed in France when he assumed office last February, M. Doumergue declared that the Republican régime had been "the prey of a very grave illness which attacked its every organ." Proof that the atmosphere in France was still disturbed was found by him in the attitude of the political parties of which he said: "They sometimes exchange blows above my head—while carefully avoiding hitting me, for which I thank them. How happy I would be if they would always look each other straight in the eye with a friendly smile! You let them know, my dear friends. Try it, for you have more influence over the political parties than I have. I look upon you as my best support and surest comfort."

When Parliament convened on May 15 after two months' recess its activities were resumed, according to Paris press cables, amid a public indifference apparently complete. At every session during the preceding Cabinet massed police detachments and excited throngs surrounded the Palais de Bourbon where the Chamber of Deputies meets. But on this occasion traffic moved normally through nearby streets and the lobbies within were similarly quiet. The Deputies were aware that the National Union Government of Premier Doumergue could muster an overwhelming majority and so they declined to become interested.

Meanwhile M. Doumergue personally went into the lobbies to appeal to members for support of his defense program, calling for expenditure of 13,500,000,000 francs ($892,000,000.) The program, according to a Paris Associated Press correspondent, was the largest proposed in six years and the total cost was estimated to make up a quarter of the budget to be presented to Parliament.

Fortresses Planned

In addition to the budgetary appropriation, which included provision for four new warships and enough air-planes to protect all French territory, it was reported that the Doumergue Government intended to ask for 2,980,000,000 francs ($197,000,000) for the completion of Rhineland fortresses and other similar defenses.

A specific plan to coordinate the fighting power of the army, navy and air-fleet also was proposed and it was planned to construct oil-storage tanks along the coast and in all French colonies. The air-plane program was to be carried to a point where the "French people will have a roof over their heads" in the event of an invasion by air. The naval plans included a 26,000-ton battle-ship to offset Germany's "pocket battle-ships" and three smaller vessels. Besides the Rhineland fortifications, plans were laid to build a chain of concrete and steel along the Belgian frontier in readiness for any invasion.

Despite these preparations Premier Doumergue previously had said over the radio, in defining France's foreign policy, that she desired peace with the whole world, that she offered "a hand loyally outstretched to all who would accept it without afterthought, that she had no territorial or other ambition to satisfy, and no hatred in her heart against anybody but a wish and an ardent need for security." France never would take the initiative of aggression, he also said. Everybody knew that and the proof of it was in her attitude and the wide-spread disarmament she had already accomplished, he asserted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In Foreign Fields

Rio de Janeiro—An anti-Japanese movement has been under way in Brazil where approximately 140,000 Japanese have settled, chiefly in the State of São Paulo, during the last ten years. An amendment to the immigration law to exclude Orientals was proposed in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, where it was charged that the Japanese were conducting an organized propaganda which included subsidies to Rio de Janeiro newspapers. The Japanese press objected to Brazil's anti-Japanese attitude, claiming that Nipponese do not form racial groups in Brazil and that they can be assimilated.

* * * *

Bologna, Italy—For the first time in nearly thirty years, the Marchese Marconi visited the villa where, in 1896, as a young man of twenty-two, he perfected the wireless. The villa, called Grifone, is eight miles from Bologna, where he received an honorary degree from the university of that city. With his wife he climbed to the garret in which, as a dreamer, he sought to do great things with the Hertzian Wave. Meanwhile, an offshoot of his research, the radio, was sending its daily programs of information and entertainment into homes and public places all over the world.

* * * *

London—Commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life is not a rare occurrence in the United States. But in England, for the third time since the Criminal Appeal Court was established, in 1908, a death sentence was set aside. The Court revoked the death sentences of two of the three men found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Julia Ray, seventy-six-year-old widow who was suffocated at her home in Croydon. They walked out as free men. The basis of the reversal was a defect in the evidence against them.

* * * *

Peiping—Sporadic fighting in Sovietized Outer Mongolia was reported in dispatches reaching Peiping from the interior. Normally part of China, Outer Mongolia has been independent of it for years and the Chinese were said to fear that the uprising would give Japan an excuse to send her armies into Outer Mongolia. A disciplined, Russian-trained army has been maintained by the Outer Mongolian Government. The 2,000,000 Mongols of Eastern Inner Mongolia (Manchurian Mongolia) hating and fearing the Chinese, whom they have accused of seizing their land, are allied with the Japanese. The rest of Inner Mongolia has won a protector in the Nanking Government by threats to join Manchukuo, which they prefer to Sovietized Outer Mongolia. The Chinese National Government, led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has been waging a campaign against Communists in the interior of China for the last six years or more.

Tension Between Hungary and Yugoslavia

League of Nations Council Gets Budapest's Complaint Against Belgrade Government; Ill-Feeling Laid to Border Incidents

Among other problems facing the Council of the League of Nations when it opened its seventy-ninth meeting on May 14, was a last-minute complaint by the Hungarian Government against Yugoslavia. The Hungarian note cited thirty-one border incidents in which fifteen Hungarians were killed in the last three years. Yugoslav frontier guards also were charged with having removed 102 Magyar families into Hungary last January.

© International

Premier Goemboes

King Alexander

News of ill-feeling between Hungary, headed by Gen. Julius Goemboes, Premier and Minister of War, who has been described as "a brother in spirit to Mussolini," and Alexander I, Dictator-King of Yugoslavia, came as a most unpleasant surprize. The action of Hungary in lodging a complaint at Geneva against alleged Yugoslav atrocities along the Hungarian-Yugoslav border was attributed in the French press to inspiration from Berlin in Nazi Germany's game to disturb the impending rapprochement between Italy and the Little Entente States.

This was indignantly denied in Hungarian official quarters, but a Budapest correspondent of the New York *Times* learned from political circles in that city that the action of the Hungarian Government probably was due to influences from Berlin, because the situation along the Hungarian border has been unchanged for the last decade.

Newspapers in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, declared that that country would welcome an opportunity to discuss the whole matter before an impartial forum. They also said that this discussion certainly would prove that Hungary tolerated terroristic acts against Yugoslavia and that after such acts bombers escaped to Hungary, where they were protected by official authorities.

The official Yugoslav press asserted that Hungary, in presenting its protest, acted in accordance with Italy to prove that the League can not settle such delicate questions, and, therefore, reform of the League's Constitution was necessary, as proposed by Premier Mussolini. In Yugoslav economic circles it was believed that Hungary's action was an attempt to disturb the friendliness between Italy and the Little Entente.

The Hungarian delegate and the Yugoslav delegate to Geneva agreed with the Council that it was too late to examine the question now, but asked that it be brought up during a special meeting the Council may have in June. In addition to the killing of Hungarians by Yugoslav frontier guards, the Hungarian note accused Yugoslavia not only of practising systematic terrorization along the frontier, but of seeking, by various economic vexations, to close the frontier to all traffic. The note charged that Yugoslavia allowed merchandise to cross at only nine places in the 300 miles of the frontier's extent, thus forcing some Hungarian farmers having land on both sides of the border to travel as much as ninety-five miles in order to bring home their crops.

One particular alleged atrocity was the wounding of a Hungarian who was bathing on the Yugoslav side of the Drave River and was kept naked among the flies on the shore until his death six hours later. The Yugoslav guards suspected him of smuggling and refused offers of medical aid from the Hungarian shore. The reason for killing the others, the note charged, was that they were arrested for crossing the frontier without visas and were killed while attempting to flee from their escorts. Two, it was said, were forced to walk barefoot in the snow. Even for slight offenses the Yugoslavs shoot to kill, few being wounded, and the note also stated that no one had been killed by Hungarian guards.

Chaco War Before the League

The League of Nations Chaco Commission, in its report on the years of border warfare between Paraguay and Bolivia, asked for the cooperation of the nations of the world, and, especially, of the United States, and all other American nations, in bringing hostilities to an end by refusing to supply the warring States with arms and materials.

The Chaco Commission of the League was appointed, with the approval of Paraguay and Bolivia, in July last year and started for South America in October. By December 19 it had arranged a truce of eleven days on the 300-mile front in the Chaco wilderness where, in seventeen months' fighting, 30,000 soldiers had died. But after the truce Bolivia and Paraguay renewed what the Commission's report called "this senseless war."

Meanwhile from London word came that the Associated Press had been informed authoritatively that a group of world Powers, including the United States and Great Britain, planned to take concerted action to end the war. These Powers were said to be considering measures of repression which would include political, financial and economic phases.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Ominous View of Philippine Independence

Manila Editor Insists Reorganization of Filipinos' Entire Economic Life Is Essential When "Golden Age" of American Sovereignty Ends After Thirty Years

By Robert Aura Smith

(Editor's Note: Closely following the rejoicing over acceptance by the Philippine Legislature of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which provides for independence for the Philippine Islands in about ten years, came a reaction of fear about the grave economic problems to be faced by an independent Filipino nation. It was stressed by various speakers in the Legislature, which moved to fight the plans in the United States to exclude Philippine products. For all that, the Legislature voted to speed up establishment of a commonwealth government for the islands by arranging for a constitutional convention to meet on July 4. This is nearly three months before the October 1 time limit set in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, and was said to have spurred legislators' hopes of having a new transition government with a Filipino chief executive functioning by January 1, 1935. Meanwhile, the seriousness of problems of the new era in the Philippines, as seen by some American observers on the spot, may be gathered from the accompanying article from an editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin, *which* The Literary Digest *offers without prejudice and as purely the personal opinions and observations of the contributing correspondent.)*

© Publishers Photo Service

Splitting coconuts before drying meat to make copra from which oil, one of the principal Filipino products, is extracted

A DRASTIC reorganization of the entire economic life of the Philippine Islands is absolutely essential if 6,000,000 people are to escape outright starvation. A few Filipinos realize this, but they are faced with a problem of such magnitude that its solution during a time of political stress and experiment, and during a time of progressively falling revenues, seems highly problematical. That the American Congress either realizes this, or cares, one way or the other, seems doubtful.

The plain fact is that too many Filipinos have been born in the last thirty years for their own good. At the end of the Spanish régime, after 300 years, the Filipino population gradually had crawled up from an estimated 3,000,000 in the earliest days to approximately 6,000,000, which was the figure of the first American census in 1903.

Then came the "Golden Age" of American occupation. A free American market, opened partially in 1909 and completely in 1913, brought a high degree of prosperity. The whole standard of living was raised in the Philippines. Wage levels increased 200 per cent. The survey by the then Governor-General Dwight Davis in 1931 of surrounding countries produced the statement that the standard of living in the Philippines was approximately 300 per cent. above that of neighboring Asiatic countries. This had its natural effect upon the birth-rate. The natural fecundity of the Filipinos asserted itself and the birth-rate was pushed up until it ranked among the highest in the world.

Meanwhile, increasing exports to the United States brought a consistently favorable balance of trade, and a growing government income which could be spent upon public services. There was no need for money for national defense, little to be met in the way of public indebtedness, and, as a result, the appropriations for health service and education became the largest items in the insular budget. During the last decade, the Philippine Government has put more than one-third of its total appropriations into education and health services. The immediate result was a drop in the death-rate.

Population Doubled

Thus, with a rising birth-rate and falling death-rate, the Philippines, before a quarter of a century of American occupation, had an actual survival-rate, preponderance of births over deaths, greater than the birth-rate alone in the United States, or in western Europe.

In one generation of American rule the Filipino population doubled.

The enormous increase of population in the Philippines never was identified with a normal expansion of diversified productive activity. For, in the meantime, the American free market had acted as an artificial stimulus to the concentration of agricultural production and agricultural wealth in "money" crops, rather than in sustaining crops. Indeed, in some cases, the United States went even further and urged it upon the Philippines as a patriotic duty to produce more sugar and coconut oil, as for example, during the World War. The Philippine National Bank, with the knowledge and consent of American governors-general, poured its resources into the sugar industry, an agricultural product, all of which is exported.

The Philippine Islands actually do not raise, at present, the food for their own population, despite the fact that the total wealth largely is agricultural. In 1933, for example, the Bureau of Customs reported that the Philippines, a rice-producing country, had imported 1,458,120 pesos' worth of rice. Almost 5,000,000 pesos' worth of wheat flour was shipped in. Fish is a staple article of diet and the Philippine waters are among the richest in the world, yet the Philippine imports of fish in 1933 were 1,978,344 pesos. Fruits and nuts accounted for 2,251,312 pesos in the total imports, vegetables for 3,204,828 pesos, meat products for 2,636,654 pesos, and dairy products for 4,985,813 pesos. American dairy interests have declaimed loudly against Philippine competition, while the Philippines were becoming the largest export market for American canned milk.

Meanwhile, Philippine agricultural land has been going into sugar, coconuts, hemp, and tobacco. In 1933 these four products formed 89 per cent. of the total exports of the Philippine Islands. And these four products are dependent, of course, upon the free American market. Upon them is dependent, in turn, the life of approximately half the population.

The economic side of Philippine independence inevitably must close the American market to these products. When it is closed, the islands have 6,000,000 people who must be worked into a different economic scheme, or starve to death.

The Philippine Islands must be readjusted to a different scale of living and to a domestic wealth which will sustain the population. That this can be done by mere economic planning, legislation, and deliberate governmental action is exceedingly doubtful. It remains for Malthus to reassert himself, in reverse, and bring the population level down to what it normally would be, by this time, without artificial stimulus from the United States.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Making Aurora Reveal Secrets of Air and Sun

As Eleven-Year Sun-spot Cycle Begins, Scientists Prepare to Trace Connection of Sol's Huge "Freckles" and Shimmering Northern Lights That Accompany Magnetic "Storms"

WHAT causes the aurora? It is a timely question, now that a new eleven-year sun-spot cycle is beginning, for there is a close connection between the huge "freckles" of the sun and the dancing Northern Lights. As the sun-spot cycle nears its maximum, auroras are visible farther and farther to the south, until, at times, they may be seen almost at the magnetic equator of the earth, and not infrequently in the temperate zones.

Accompanying these phenomena, the sun-spot cycle also ushers in a new cycle of magnetic "storms"; disturbances often so violent as to interfere seriously with telegraphic communication. Current theories hold that magnetic storms and the auroras are related; and both probably are caused by "rains" of electrical rays shot out at tremendous velocities from the surface of the sun, probably in relatively narrow bundles from the hearts of sun-spots.

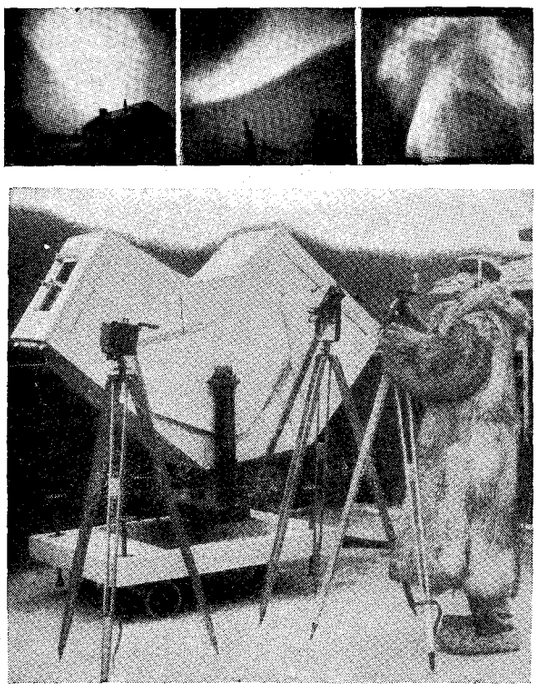
The new cycle of auroral phenomena soon to begin is being awaited by scientists. For interesting as the aurora may be in itself, study of this fascinating display reveals facts even more interesting.

New Information

Writing in the current issue of *Science Progress* (London) Prof. L. Vegard of the University of Oslo, and one of the foremost authorities on the aurora, pointed out that studies of the Northern Lights at the Auroral Observatory, Tromsö, Norway, and elsewhere, already had made clear some decidedly important things about the upper atmosphere. Auroras, he said, never are as low as they appear to laymen; except in rare cases they begin well above sixty miles and sometimes extend upward for 400 miles or so. Hence they are necessarily associated with conditions in the rarefied upper air.

When examined with the spectroscope, the instrument which has been used to reveal the composition of the outer surface of the sun and stars, the most striking characteristic of the aurora is a strong green spectrum line. This line finally has been shown to be that emitted by oxygen under special conditions, as when it is excited to emit light through collision with ionized nitrogen. Other, fainter lines in the spectrum are due to nitrogen atoms and molecules, most of which are ionized.

Since nitrogen and oxygen thus are shown to exist in the highest layers of the air, in about the same proportions as near the surface, the evidence of the aurora spectrum completely disproves a theory formerly held, that the upper atmosphere is composed of light gases such as hydrogen and helium. The absence of spectrum lines of these elements indicates that they actually may be rarer in the upper reaches of the air than near the surface of the earth.



Courtesy Edward Arnold & Co. and *Science Progress*, and the Rockefeller Foundation

Above—various aspects of the aurora as photographed at the Auroral Observatory at Tromsö, Norway, and below, one of the large spectrographs at the observatory

Has the Earth a Corona?

Another curious discovery is that the spectrum lines of ionized nitrogen increase in intensity toward the upper parts of the aurora. This indicates, Professor Vegard thinks, that nitrogen is an even more predominant element in the upper atmosphere than at lower levels, and is carried to tremendous altitudes in the daytime by electrical forces generated through the action of the sun's ultra-violet rays.

These rays separate the upper air into two layers; a lower with a surplus positive, an upper with a surplus negative charge. Powerful electrical forces thrust the upper negative layer outward tremendous distances into space, so that, on its day side, the earth has a brilliant extension similar to the beautiful corona of the sun seen in total eclipses. At night, the ultra-violet activity being cut off, the ionized nitrogen atoms fall back rapidly toward the earth, and, by recombining with positive particles in the lower layer of the atmosphere, neutralize the electrical charges built up during the day. This process causes a faint, but detectable, light from the night sky.

As for the aurora; it is a result of the impinging of electrical "rain" upon areas of the excited atmospheric ions. This rain apparently consists of relatively narrow streams of electrons, traveling at high speed and partly neutralized by positive electrons.

It has been shown, experimentally, that when a stream of negative electrons is projected toward a rotating magnetic sphere, such as the earth, the electrons will describe a spiral path around the magnetic poles, and descend in streams, bands, and other familiar auroral forms, on the *night* side, or the side opposite the direction from which they come.

The shape of the areas of impingement, and their geographical distribution, are governed by the size of the bundles of electrons and by the magnetic lines of force of the sphere. When the forces are stronger, as in a time of magnetic storm, the aurora will tend to appear farther south, the distance from the magnetic pole being more or less proportional to the intensity of the magnetic field. The auroral belt, a circular area around the earth in which auroras are seen most frequently, has as its center the *magnetic* pole of the earth, and not the geographic, or rotational pole.

Origin of Sun's Rays

As to the origin of the electrical rays in the sun—there the theory is on less certain ground. In Professor Vegard's opinion, the bundles of electrons are emitted from intensely active matter brought up from the depths of the sun by the cyclonic activity going on in the sun-spots. This active stuff may actually send out not electrons, but intense radiation like X-rays or the gamma rays of radium. This in turn may act upon the outer layers of the sun's enormous gaseous envelop in somewhat the same way that light acts on the elements of a photoelectric cell, causing electrons to be ejected outward at high speed.

It often has been noticed that auroras and magnetic disturbances both have a tendency to recur at intervals of twenty-seven days. This corresponds with the period of rotation of the sun's equatorial belt, and is what might be expected on the theory that active matter in a sun-spot near the sun's equator is responsible.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Giant Komodo "Dragons" Come to America

Largest Living Reptiles, From Dutch East Indies, Resembling Monsters of Prehistoric Times, Are Taken to New York Zoo

Three representatives of the largest living reptiles, vicious and gratifyingly prehistoric in appearance, have just completed their long journey from the island of Komodo, in the Dutch East Indies, via Vancouver, B. C., to the New York Zoological Park. Tho they are common enough on Komodo, where they stalk small game and even capture deer, few of these large reptiles are in captivity elsewhere. Of the three specimens brought to New York, one will be sent later to the National Zoo in Washington.

The monsters were caught by Lawrence T. E. Griswold, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and William H. Harkness, of New York, who escorted them on their journey from Komodo. They were taken in large box traps set at the head of a valley and baited with carcasses of deer. In all, the Americans succeeded in capturing forty-three, of which the best eight were selected. Four were presented to the Dutch Government, and the other four were loaded aboard ship for the United States. One died on the long journey to America.

Acme

One of the Komodo "dragons" at the Bronx Zoo, New York City

The three survivors range in length from seven and a half to eight and a half feet. Their technical name is *Varanus komodoensis*, but the ship's officers en route named them Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. John died. Matthew, in a moment of irritation, chewed a hole in his enameled metal water basin. The others, slightly more docile, gave evidence, nevertheless, of irritable tempers and enormous strength.

The existence of the Komodo lizards has been known only a few years. They were discovered, in 1916, by Maj. P. A. Ouwens, then director of the Buitenzorg Museum in Java. They have been reported to reach a length of thirteen feet, but Messrs. Harkness and Griswold did not succeed in capturing any of that size. Contrary to stories which have been told since the arrival of the reptiles in this country, they are not descendants of the great *Tyrannosaurus rex*, king of the saurian killers in the Age of Reptiles. Tyrannosaurus has left no known descendants.

Mr. Harkness, describing the native habits of the Komodo "dragon," said that the small island, with its rugged peaks and valleys covered with coarse grass and cabbage-palms, formed a perfect setting for the creatures. The reptiles prowl the valleys in search of deer and other animals, and, when they have captured one, drag the carcass to a cave and devour it at their leisure. Mr. Harkness estimated that there are 300 or more of various sizes on the island, which is twenty-two miles long and fourteen wide.

Other attempts to place these interesting survivors of the Reptile Era in zoos in this country have proved unsuccessful. Two brought to New York in 1926 died after three months. They have been kept in Berlin and London zoos, however, for several years.

"Dry Blizzards" and Erosion

The huge dust-storm which recently swept up nearly half a billion tons of soil from the States of Nebraska and South Dakota and scattered it over the Eastern States and even on vessels far out in the Atlantic, was attributed by H. H. Bennett, Director of the Soil Erosion Service of the United States Department of the Interior, to unchecked erosion which has laid bare large areas of land in the West.

The storm probably was the result of no one cause, however. The persistent drought in the West prepared the fine silt for its aerial journey after erosion had bared it, and steady, easterly winds, accompanying a whirling cyclonic storm of moderate intensity, scattered it ocean-ward.

For distance traveled by the dust the storm did not equal some that arise in the Sahara and carry dust 2,500 miles. For volume it certainly did not equal the dust-storms which must have been of rather frequent occurrence soon after the retreat of the great glaciers. Large areas of the Middle West, where fertile farm lands now abound, are covered by layers of wind-blown soil 100 or more feet thick.

Science Snap-shots

An interesting cube of baked clay, one inch across, has been discovered in the Babylonian Collection of Yale University. Prof. Ferris J. Stephens, acting curator, announced after studying it that the object was one of the dice used by Assyrians 3,000 years ago in choosing an official for great national honors.

* * * *

Films dealing with health subjects are popular in Turkey. One showing how to care for the teeth ran throughout the provinces for 1,395 days; a malaria film lasted 714 days; another, on the treatment of children, 554 days. But a picture entitled "Why Willy Won't Wash" received little encouragement and appeared only forty-five days.

* * * *

Money has assumed many strange forms, according to ethnologists of the Smithsonian Institution, who have just completed a collection from all parts of the globe. The objects which have been used as money include woodpecker scalps, razor blades, shells, bright feathers, axes, spearheads, fish-hooks, blocks of salt, pressed tea or tobacco, glass bottles, whale teeth, and red hair from behind the ear of the flying fox.

* * * *

Running aground in a fog, one of the greatest dangers in air traffic, may be eliminated by the "acoustic altimeter" just developed by Lieut. Leo P. Delsasso, United States Naval Reserve. *Science Service* reports that the new instrument gives a continuous series of red flashes, each marking the exact height of the air-plane from the earth.

* * * *

The once-powerful "white" Indians of British Guiana's interior now are almost extinct. A British surveying party reported it could find only eight survivors of the tribe which once dominated the region. They are known as Waiwai Indians from the color of their skin, "waiwai" being the word for tapioca in several British Guiana Indian dialects.

* * * *

Honey, benzene from coal, and kerosene contain a greater percentage of deuterium, or "heavy hydrogen," than might be expected from its relative abundance in nature, Dr. Malcolm Cole, of Northwestern University, has reported to the American Chemical Society. It indicates that living creatures have the capacity to select the kind of hydrogen they will use; all of these substances being of organic origin.

* * * *

A fly's whiskers are his own business, unless he is a sand-fly. In that case, Dr. Salvatore J. Parlato, of Buffalo, New York, recently reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, they may be one cause of asthma. Dr. Parlato examined 850 asthma patients and found 5 per cent. sensitive to sand-fly hairs.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Clergy and the Anti-War Spirit

Doctor Fosdick's Apology to the Unknown Soldier Is a Dramatic Display of the Feeling Which Is Sweeping the Ministerial Field, but Unanimity Is Lacking

WHEN Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick apologized to the Unknown Soldier recently it was a dramatic display of the anti-war spirit which has been sweeping the ministerial field and eddying in lay circles. If he had made such a figurative pilgrimage to Arlington seventeen years ago to apologize to the dead of other wars, he would have been labeled a coward. Most of his ministerial brothers would have said that he had a yellow stripe down his back.

Keystone

Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright

But then Doctor Fosdick wouldn't have made such an apology. Then, as he recalled the day, he "counseled soldiers before they went over the top on their murderous and suicidal task." That is, he urged Protestant soldiers to kill, maim, or otherwise disfigure Protestants on the other side of that deeply-graven line they called the Western Front. Catholic Army Chaplains did the same. They urged Catholic soldiers to go over and slay other Catholic soldiers in the name of Christ. Now Doctor Fosdick is deeply repentant of his part in the bloody work.

Both Catholics and Protestants made converts in the so-called heathen countries before the war, and now, if need be, are prepared to kill them off—an economic waste, to say the least. After the war missionaries took up the task again. Will they, if conditions become strained over trade or territory, urge their converts to shoulder arms and go out to kill the Catholics and Protestants who sent the missionaries to carry the Gospel to the outposts of Christianity? Or will they take the first ship home to fire the Catholics and Protestants there to go out and kill the Catholic and Protestant converts?

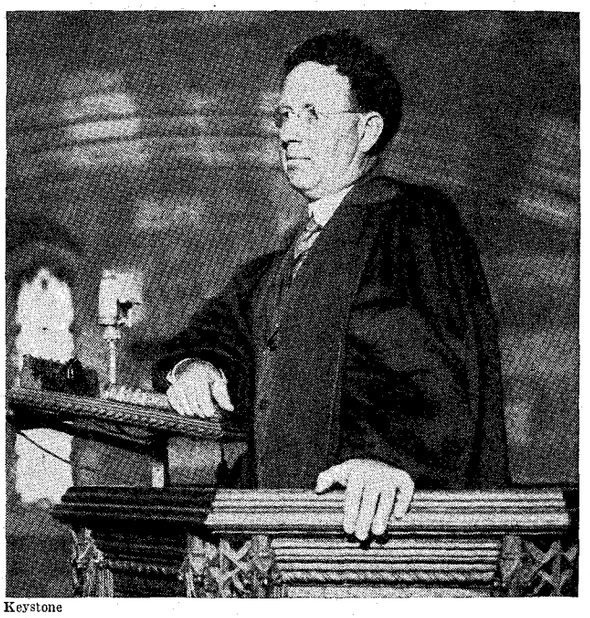
Two to Keep the Peace

Some such question may possibly arise in the minds of people who have been rather puzzled by the attitude of the Church at large. True, a large number of ministers, including former Army chaplains, have said they would take no part in any war. But there are many still doubtful as to what they would do, and there are enough others to fill up such chaplaincies as might be needed.

And, after all, it takes two to keep the peace, as it takes two to make a quarrel. How fares the peace movement in the Old World and in Asia?

It was at a seminar in New York that Doctor Fosdick made his apology to the great Unknown. Thirty-five of the thirty-six persons present voted with five former Army chaplains in saying they would refuse to serve in another war. But in the case of a class war only twenty-nine would assent to a similar resolution. Seven reserved the right to doubt.

At another seminar more than 200 ministers of several denominations and several rabbis said they believed that church backing should be officially withdrawn from any war in which the United States might take part. In the second seminar the question of what attitude the Church should take in the event of a class war was passed over as irrelevant. The two seminars were a footnote to the questionnaire sent out by Dr. Kirby Page, editor of *The World Tomorrow* (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 5).



Keystone

Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of The Riverside Church, New York City, who regrets abetting war

A day later members of the Episcopal fold in New York barred an extreme stand against war. After a heated debate the 151st convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York held that the pronouncement by the House of Bishops at its last meeting in Davenport, Iowa, was sufficient. This pronouncement called upon Episcopalians "to wage unremitting war against war," and asserted that "in any issue between country and God, the clear duty of the Christian is to put obedience to God above every other loyalty."

Dr. W. Russell Bowie, speaking for the minority report urging a stronger declaration, said: "I speak with a little knowledge of what war means. It is the dilemma between loyalty to Christ or loyalty to something else." To which Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, a former officer of the Twenty-seventh Division, said: "I do not believe our Savior and Lord was a 'peace at any price' man. In any event I do not believe in a conflict of the Church with the laws of our country. . . . It is a fundamental loyalty and duty of every citizen, particularly our young citizens, to fight for the protection of the ideals and mandates of our country. It may be that enforcement of these ideals may of necessity involve force. Often, previous wrongs can not be righted without the application of force." The Colonel's position was supported by Rt. Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, Suffragan Bishop of New York.

Pacifists received short shrift also from the Reverend Aloysius G. J. Hogan, President of Fordham University. "If this country is good enough to live in, it is good enough to serve and defend in war, if necessary," he said in an address to a council of the Knights of Columbus. "There will never be peace and harmony among the nations until justice and mercy prevail. It is for these that we must strive. Don't pass on to some one else the responsibility. For us there is no passing of the buck."

Attitude of Press

The press as a whole adopts a more quietly reflective tone towards manifestations of pacifism than it would have used a few years ago. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks that the results of the ministerial questionnaire do not constitute a threat to security. They do mean, however, "that we should not make commitments abroad which might require us to send a fleet, or an army to a foreign country, and that our Latin-American policy of non-intervention should be maintained rigidly." *The Enquirer* calls this "an intelligent pacifism which takes account of the basic necessity of defending our own soil. That is a point of view on which most persons can agree."

The Albany *Evening News* said that "if all the clergymen in the world could bring all the peoples of the world to set their hearts against war perhaps all nations could gain lasting peace. . . . The vote in New York shows the feeling of clergymen, and we wish that it might stop war. But we know that if needs be the clergymen in every land would give their aid on the side of their country. But more power to them if they can prevent war."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Grand Jury for Birth Control

The Harris County (Texas) grand jury has recommended legalized birth control. After surveying crime conditions, the grand jury said in its report to Judge Whit Boyd that "it becomes apparent that some step is necessary to limit or eliminate the prolific propagation of offspring from parents incapable, mentally, physically or morally, of properly rearing such children. Such offspring sooner or later become charges of the State."

Astonished at the recommendation, the Rev. George A. Wilhelm, pastor of Holy Name Church and dean of the Catholic clergy in Houston, said: "The laws of nature are above grand juries, judges and Hitlers. . . . From a moral, psychological and physical standpoint, the argument of the grand jury is absolutely wrong. . . . I have known children of the healthiest parents turn out to be idiots. It is one of those laws of nature you can't do anything with. . . . Let the State teach morality."

7,800,766 Bibles in 1933

The American Bible Society reported at its 118th annual meeting, held at the Bible House, New York, that 7,800,766 Bibles, Testaments and portions of the Bible were distributed in 155 languages and dialects and in more than forty countries in 1933.

More entire Bibles were distributed by the Society in Brazil and in the Caribbean Agency and more than twice as many in the Upper Andes Agency than in 1932. In Japan the circulation was greater than in any year since 1876, while in China more were distributed than at any other time in the history of missionary work there.

Relief As a Challenge to State Governments

Federal Administrator's Insistence That They Must Do Their Part Wins Favor With Delegates at Southern Welfare Conference

"Now listen! Until men are back on their own feet the Government is going to take care of you. You fellows are pretty well busted, see? You have families and children. Once you worked and asked nothing from anybody. Then the depression hit you. Then, who gets licked? The working man gets licked. Say all you want to about the losses of the man who owns stocks and bonds—those who are really hit by the depression are the men who lose their jobs. I tell you, I know who's taking the beating in this depression."

© Underwood

Frank Bane, Executive Director of the American Public Welfare Association

With something like fire in his eye Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, was addressing a crowd of 500 jobless in front of the court-house in Knoxville, Tennessee.

The occasion was the convention of the Southern Welfare Conference, which Mr. Hopkins was to address. He spoke to the conference straight from the heart, too.

"I'm getting awfully tired of allowing State governments who haven't put up a cent and won't put up any having anything to say about relief administration," he said. "I think some State governments and some governors have some things to answer for, and I think it is high time for some of them to discharge their responsibilities. Outside of sixteen or eighteen States, the State officials and legislators have never understood the importance or seriousness of the relief job. . . . We're asking the State to join and share with us the responsibility of the job we intend to see through."

Insistence on State Funds

With that ringing in their ears, welfare workers of eleven Southern States started back to their homes, ready to "gun for" legislators when they gather in their respective States in January. They are going to insist that welfare and relief are no longer exclusively the problem of any local government, but that State funds must be added to Federal Funds. They will insist on development of adequate State welfare departments with power to plan, supervise and direct; on well-trained personnel removed from politics, on rewriting "pauper laws" so that they will become modern "public assistance" statutes.

Welfare workers everywhere, said Frank Bane, Executive Director of the American Public Welfare Association, and sponsor of the Knoxville conference, are agreed that the "emergency" has settled down to a permanent condition. So the delegates will insist that emergency activities be fitted into the continuing activity of the Government. Addressing the Knoxville Social Workers' Club, Mr. Bane attempted to answer that popular question: "Where Do We Go from Here?"

"I believe," he said, "that there is a definite trend away from the Government which makes everything available to him who has and nothing to him who has not.

"I also see a trend away from the disaster, starvation-type of relief toward the making available of an adequate, respectable living.

"The development of the next few years will bring about conservation rather than ruthless exploitation. The days of exploitation are about over." And Mr. Bane said that he considered the CWA "the most far-reaching, constructive movement ever made by this Government or any other."

Condemning Use of the Common Cup in Communion

Every American child is taught, both in school and at home, that there is great danger of infection in using a common cup. Boards of Health in every city spend thousands of dollars each year in propaganda against the common cup. In spite of this, over a million persons in this country who are members of the Episcopal Church use a common cup every time they partake of the sacrament of the Holy Communion. That the common cup should remain an accepted practise of the Episcopal Church all these years is indeed very strange when one remembers that perhaps no other group of church people are so intelligent and so highly educated as the Episcopalians.

Now and then a solitary voice in the Episcopal Church has been heard questioning the wisdom of the use of the common cup. Several years ago *The Churchman* carried an editorial condemning the practise. The only result brought forth, according to the editor, Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, was an avalanche of letters which he describes as being "rich in denunciation."

A few weeks ago the columns of *The Churchman* again suggested that the common cup should be abolished, and that Episcopalians should show their intelligence and regard for modern theories of sanitation and health by using the intinction method in the Holy Communion instead of the common cup. The intinction method consists in dipping a small portion of the consecrated bread or wafer into the wine in the chalice by the priest who then places it into the mouth of the communicant. Within a few days the editor of *The Churchman* began to receive letters telling him what his readers thought of his proposal, and he was surprized to find that almost all the letters approved of his stand.

These letters convinced Dr. Shipler that the laity were aware of the seriousness of the problem of the common cup, and *The Churchman* has therefore launched into a serious movement to abolish this practise in the Episcopal Church.

In view of the interest which has been aroused in so short a time by *The Churchman*, it is altogether quite likely that General Convention, which meets in Atlantic City next October, will be called upon to take some action towards legalizing intinction in the Episcopal Church. E.S.H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Milky Way": The Cream of the Jest

A Broad, Scuffling Farce, in Which a Gentle Milkman Becomes a Bewildered Middleweight Champion, Arrives to Make the New York Summer a Playground for Laughs

THERE is something sublime in the Milquetoasts of the world, even if it is only their fatuity. Gentle souls, they stumble through an existence varied only by the number of kicks in the pants they get in a calendar day. Hugh O'Connell has specialized in stage portraits of these cluttering, if amiable, creatures and

Photograph by Talbot

Sullivan, the Lowing Milkman

the result is he is the best "sap" actor of his time. His "sucker" grin and wide-eyed innocence invite playwrights to heroic craft and audiences to gusty yowls of shattering laughter, all of which results in sturdy health at the box-office wicket and stuffing of Mr. O'Connell's private treasure chests.

Neither of these material considerations is any of our business. What is our business is Mr. O'Connell's new play, "The Milky Way," a crazed and slap-stick insanity which is, probably, one of the most shapeless plays ever written, but one of the funniest. It is funny both in concept and in accomplishment, an ideal coupling rarely achieved by playwrights. The pairing up in this instance makes for an evening of mighty roars of laughter in the theater, and, as a consequence, for an evening which will make this summer in New York tolerable.

"The Milky Way" is one of those mad theatrical circumstances founded in blunt fact. In the play, the character is a gentle, duty-struck milkman vaulted into prize-fight fame by careless reporting and a thumping rush of situations he can't resist. The fact was a lunch-wagon fight which took place at three o'clock one morning in Red Bank, New Jersey, when a proud young butcher of that fair city resented the actions of another customer. Rising from his counter stool, the proud young butcher popped the annoying customer right on the chin and the annoying customer went down to the linoleum for a longer count than Tunney ever got in Chicago.

It wasn't until next morning, when impetuous reporters battered at his door, that the butcher discovered he had floored Mickey Walker, then middleweight champion of the world. Lynn Root, an actor temporarily without a vehicle, heard of it, appreciated the vast, raw humor in the situation and wrote a play about it. A pretty bad play, incidentally, as most actor's plays are.

He took the dramatic shambles to Robert Gleckler, another actor, who promised to do what he could. Gleckler departed for Hollywood a few days later and Root never heard from him. Long, dreary months passed, six of them. A few weeks ago, some one telephoned Root, saying:

"This is Harry Clork, your collaborator. We are about to sell our play. I thought you'd like to know about it."

Clork had transformed the butcher into a milkman, a shrewd piece of theatrical trickery since, conceivably, a proud young butcher might be pugnacious enough to spatter the jaw of an irritating middleweight champion with husky fists. Not by any remote chance could a spectacled, mild young milkman be thought of as terrier enough to wade in.

Mr. O'Connell is Burleigh Sullivan and Sullivan is the milkman. Sullivan's pretty little sister, Mae, is cigarette girl in a night club. Every morning at three o'clock Burleigh comes to get Mae and escort her home in the milk-wagon.

A Front Page Hero

One roaring morning just before dawn, Speed McFarland, the champion, and Spider, his trainer, lurch into the club. Speed sees Mae and Mae looks good to him. He suggests it might be nice to take Mae home. Mae thinks it wouldn't and they argue out to the sidewalk. Burleigh arrives, defends Mae, and Speed swings on him from the front while Spider swings on him from behind. You've probably guessed: Sullivan ducks and Speed and Spider connect on each other. Both fall to the public sidewalk, cold as four dollars' worth of ice. Reporters rush up and ask Sullivan if he knocked them out. The temptation for publicity is too great. He grins amiably and admits it.

Thenceforward he is a front-page hero. Next morning he calls to apologize, another fight starts and again Speed and Spider knock each other out as Sullivan ducks. Again reporters rush in and he twice is publicized. The champion's frantic manager has no choice: he signs Sullivan up.

Eight times Sullivan is matched, eight times his fights are "fixed" for him, eight times his opponents fall to the canvas in the first round. Sports writers and public demand a match between Sullivan and Speed for the title.

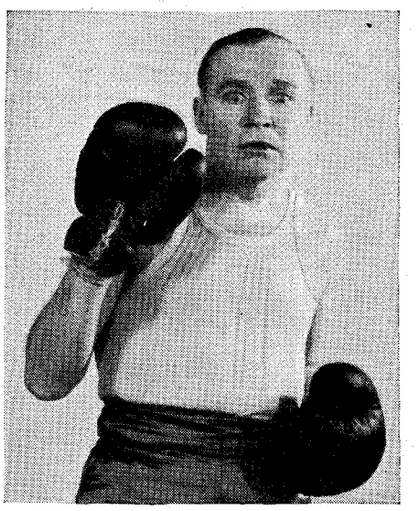
Mae and Speed have become engaged. She pleads with Speed to knock her brother out as quickly and savagely as possible and stop this insane thing which has turned a perfectly dependable and valuable milkman into a stupid prize-fighter so swollen with conquest he can't see what a fool he has become.

Speed promises, the night comes and they enter the ring. The gong sends them together and Speed takes a vicious cut at Burleigh. Burleigh ducks, and, coming up out of his crouch, his skull strikes Speed on the jaw. Speed tumbles over and is counted out. Burleigh has butted himself into the title.

That is the pattern, a cracked pattern which doesn't make much sense, but which is studded with hilarities. The cautious Mr. Clork has woven a romance into it, a series of events involving a wise-cracking blonde, and has given O'Connell his best opportunity since he was the maddening vaudeville "stooge" who incessantly cracked Indian nuts in "Once in a Lifetime."

The farce—the authors insist it is comedy—ends on a wildly and furiously funny note about the new champion investing his fortune in 500 St. Bernard dogs equipped to carry milk to the children of the remote East Side where there are no subways.

O'Connell, toiling with Leo Donnelly and Brian Donlevy, make of "The Milky Way" a battering, rough-and-tumble low comedy planted with frantic humors and bland audacities. These are mainly, the audacities



Photograph by Talbot

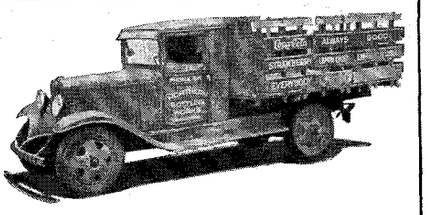
Sullivan, the Bewildered "Champ"

that is, in charge of Gladys George, a blonde and silken young actress who twice this season has made a triumph of playing a Broadway play-girl with an acidly witty tongue and the vivid, if occasionally dismaying, imagination to keep that tongue saying brightly impious things.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Every truck owner knows
A VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX COSTS LESS TO RUN

And here's the lowest-priced, most economical Six in the world—the bigger, huskier, higher-powered Chevrolet.



154,000 miles, with a total repair expense of only $37.80—a typical example of six-cylinder Chevrolet economy, offered by the Northern Bottling Works, of Cameron, Wisconsin. Valves *ground only three times. Piston rings replaced* only once. Original pistons still in the engine.

CHEVROLET When a man buys a truck, that's what he wants: *A TRUCK* . . . a big, rugged hauling unit that's built and tested especially for truck work and equipped with just the right number of cylinders for maximum truck-economy. And that's what he gets in the 1934 Chevrolet. In appearance, and in specifications, everything about it is *100% truck*. Every mechanical part is built for tough, strenuous work: A solid, heavy-duty truck rear axle. A rigid, rugged *truck* frame. Tough, reliable *truck* springs. Large, solidly-built *truck* bodies. Big, massive *truck* appearance. And a real *truck* engine, not only in power and ruggedness and dependability, but in the number of cylinders it has: *Six*—no more, no less! Not so many that expenses go up; not so few that vibration wears out the truck. And best of all, this big, powerful 1934 Chevrolet is the lowest-priced Six you can buy.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value.

CHEVROLET SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mural Depicts Chaos and Recovery

Crown-Piece at One-Man Show Is Somewhat Furiously Vociferous Composite of Decorative Art and Timely Propaganda

Paul R. Meltsner's one-man show at the Midtown Galleries is made topical by his remarkable crown-piece, a large preliminary tempera sketch, for a forty-foot wall. An enterprising project, he calls it "From Chaos to Recovery Under Roosevelt," and it is accounted one of the most comprehensive mural ideas yet to rise out of the New Deal and its changes in the national life. What he doesn't say, but implies, is that the great interest in murals inspired by the PWAP has returned him to the mural field after several years of abandonment for oils and water-colors, using both these media for still life and somber figure-pieces.

Courtesy of Midtown Galleries

"From Chaos to Recovery Under Roosevelt"

There is nothing shabby nor boastful in his mural project. In its close-packed composition he compassed the whole fourteen months since the day the President took office, and, if there is any error in the sketch, it is not in its art, but in its enthusiasm. At the far right he has painted recovery as he sees it, making it both dynamic and dramatic, with rushing locomotives, feverishly-toiling riveters, naked-backed laborers, scooting air-planes, black, flowing smoke from new chimneys and similar theatricals. The impression this part of the composition gives is not only of a nation awakened, but of a whole nation actually busily, tirelessly at work, with none idle. There is the error.

Propagandist Art

Here he is using art as a forcing-bed for propaganda and the resulting spirit is something faintly soap-box, something a little furiously vociferous.

It is arguable, and heatedly, too, that art is a real accomplice of propaganda. It is just as arguable and heatedly, too (with a plea for forgiveness for an unintentional pun) that you can boil water with hot rocks as well as a gas flame. The water comes to boil at precisely the same degree. The whole point is, should propaganda fall back on art to be effective, or should art employ propaganda to make itself dramatic and vivid? The recollection of wofully inartistic war-time posters, which struck people right between the eyes and made them run to the recruiting officers, would seem to make the last thought the real one.

In any case, there is nothing really wrong with Mr. Meltsner's art. His propaganda is a little awry on the sunny side; perfectly sound on the shady side. His conception of the chaos shows deep feeling for and appreciation of the troubles which beset the country just before March 4, a year ago. One sees looted, broken banks, collapsed steel works, piteous hunger, violent crime, despairing stock-brokers, broken power-lines, and agriculture reduced to paralysis.

It is no fault of his, nor of the President's, for that matter, that there still are broken banks, dead industry, piteous hunger, and violent crime. In the main, Mr. Meltsner is right, and so, probably, is the President.

Another Mural Sketched

It is not quite clear just where Mr. Meltsner thought this mural would go, and go properly. It is scarcely a mural for the White House, plainly not a mural for an industrial building. It falls just short of enough crowd-drama to make it precisely right for a theater, and it quite plainly is not a painting for Wall Street. Perhaps it yet may decorate the vast wall of some workers' headquarters.

He has the preliminary sketch for another mural project which falls more easily into use. It was, as a matter of truth, ordered by an industrial plant for its entrance lobby.

Misfortune came to the firm which commissioned the mural and it collapsed. The misfortune in this case takes in more than the failure of the company, for this is an impressive and adroit work, as dramatic in its less propagandist way as the Roosevelt piece. Its low horizon, slashed by factory chimneys and its nicely-grouped workers give it real sincerity and sturdiness. It should have been painted for some one.

Pulitzer Prize Rules Changed

Direct conflict between the advisory board of the Columbia University School of Journalism and the separate committees which recommend the play, novel, book of history and poem for award of the annual Pulitzer prizes has resulted in restoration of the prize rules to about what they were when the late Joseph Pulitzer created the awards.

This year the awards for the play and book of history were cause of violent conflict, the advisory board rejecting the recommendations in both cases and awarding the prizes to subjects of the board's own choice. The conflict was the result of a slowly-growing departure from the original rules laid down by the late Pulitzer which started when Mrs. Pearl Buck's novel, "The Good Earth," received the prize altho its scene, point of view and chief characters were Chinese. This year the drama committee unanimously voted that the play prize go to "Mary of Scotland" which, altho by an American author, was British in scene, point of view and in its characters.

The New Rules

The new rules, which will be enforced in 1935, are:

A parenthetical clause reading "preferably dealing with American life" will be inserted in the regulations regarding the drama and novel prizes, making these two provisions read:

"For the best novel published during the year by an American author (preferably dealing with American life) one thousand dollars."

"For the original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage (preferably dealing with American life) one thousand dollars."

A third change relieves the juries which examine the works of prospective prize-winners from making exact recommendations to the advisory board. In future, the juries will submit a list of eligible persons to the board, which will make the final selection.

Two clauses, dropped by the board several years ago, still are inoperative. The clause canceled for the novel award read: "upholding the highest standard of American manners and manhood." The forgotten clause for the play read that the winning play should contain "good morals, good taste and good manners."

The changes were announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Colors Defy Reproduction

There are two colors, precious to French porcelain, which continue to be impossible of reproduction altho German, Italian, and even Chinese porcelain artists have worked since 1749 in an effort to duplicate them. The invention of the great Hellot, they are the famous *bleu turquoise* and *rose Pompadour*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WANTED---

Junior Safety Volunteers!

"Oh, dad, here's something I want to do."

WOULD you like to be a Junior Safety Volunteer and have a booklet with pictures in it showing how you can help to prevent accidents? Your booklet will have a place on it for your name.

Of course you are smart enough to take care of yourself on the street, and you surely know how to keep an eye on kids who forget to look where they are going —especially the little ones.

If you save someone from being killed or having his bones broken you will remember it as long as you live. And you will be on the lookout for just such a chance.

More than a thousand children a month are killed by accident in our country and more than a hundred thousand are hurt—many of them seriously—in spite of all that has been done by fathers and mothers, teachers and traffic officers to keep boys and girls from being injured.

The Metropolitan hopes that when Junior Safety Volunteers are on the alert, all over the country, there will be a very different story to tell about accidents next month and the months to follow.

Print your name and address on the coupon and be one of the first Junior Safety Volunteers in your neighborhood. While being careful about yourself you can do a grand job looking after schoolmates, or possibly grown people who will not know so much about accidents as you will after you get your free booklet. Who will be the first to volunteer?

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dept. 634-L
One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I want to help prevent accidents. Please send my copy of "The Junior Safety Volunteer."

Name_____
(Print plainly)

Address_____

City_____ State_____

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT — ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

© 1934 M. L. I. CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NRA Takes Stock of Recovery Program

Key Industries, Signed Up Under Codes Which Adhere to Four Principal Objectives Laid Down by President, Report Progress in Following the Covenant of Blue Eagle

By Chester T. Crowell

AMONG other things that the Blue Eagle does is to keep books on its multitude of activities. Here is what the books show about its status on the first of May:

Four hundred and twelve codes signed. More than 21,000,000 employees working under the protection of these codes. The ultimate goal is to bring 24,000,000 employees under the codes. That means that the remaining codes will bring in an additional 3,000,000 employees. There still are several hundred codes pending, but in all probability the majority of them never will be signed. The ultimate total of signed codes may not go far beyond 500.

Key Industries Organized

Seventy-five per cent. of the organization work of the Blue Eagle was completed in the signing of thirty-six codes for key industries. These thirty-six alone brought 18,000,000 employees and 2,000,000 employers under the Blue Eagle.

Here are the key thirty-six arranged in alphabetical order:

Advertising	Laundries
Automobile manufacturing	Lumber and timber
Banking	Men's clothing
Bituminous coal	Motion-picture
Boot and shoe	Motor-vehicle
Builders' supply	Motor-vehicle storage and parking
Coat and suit	Paper and pulp
Construction	Petroleum
Cotton textile	Restaurant
Daily newspaper	Retail food and grocery
Electrical manufacturing	Retail lumber
Fabricating metal products	Retail solid fuel
Furniture manufacturing	Retail trade
Graphic arts	Silk textile
Hosiery manufacturing	Transit
Hotels	Trucking
Iron and steel manufacture	Wholesale food and grocery
	Wholesale trade
	Wool textile

The National Industrial Recovery Act was signed by President Roosevelt on June 16, 1933.

The first public hearing on a code was held on June 27, 1933. During the following month only three codes were signed, but, thereafter, the pace accelerated rapidly.

The banner month was February, 1934, when seventy-two codes were signed.

The covenant of the Blue Eagle contains just four short lines and all accounts are checked to see how they measure up to the four commandments. When President Roosevelt signed the National Industrial Recovery Act he stated its four principal objectives as follows:

BEFORE THE CODE ERA-
EVER HEARD THE ONE ABOUT THE FARMER WHO HAD A STIFF NECK?
NOW!
NOW SAY THAT AGAIN PLEASE AND SAY IT SLOW!
CODE
PUFF...

© New York Tribune, Inc.

My, How the Scenes Have Changed on the Trains to Washington

—Ding in the New York *Herald Tribune*

"1—To obtain wide reemployment;

"2—To shorten the working week;

"3—To pay a decent wage for the shorter week;

"4—To prevent unfair competition."

Here are the Blue Eagle's accounts under those four heads:

In February, 1934, factory employment showed an increase of 28 per cent. compared with February, 1933.

The average reduction of the working week under the codes is approximately 25 per cent.

The factory pay-roll in February, 1934, is 53 per cent. above the factory pay-roll of February, 1933.

Unfortunately, the elimination of unfair competition can not be stated succinctly in statistics, but the National Recovery Administration feels that its success in this field is proved amply by the general satisfaction that the codes have given. Many were signed with time limits. As these limits expire, requests come for extension of the code.

The charge is made in several responsible quarters that the codes are unfair to the "little fellow," and that they tend toward monopoly. The reply of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, is that the little fellow is helped by the codes, and that they do *not* tend toward monopoly. That defense will be amplified in the daily press. This merely is a bookkeeping report on the present status of the Blue Eagle as it sees its own affairs.

Status of Business

Here is its report on the status of business:

BUSINESS ACTIVITY (N. Y. *Times* Index) Normal—100	Late March two years ago	Late March one year ago	Late March of this year
Steel ingot production	32	19	62
Automobile production	42	30	105
Percentage of steel mill capacity	25	15	47
Prices of stocks	73	58	93
Prices of bonds	90	85	104
Prices of farm products	51	43	62
All other commodities except food	71	66	79

(The last two sets of figures are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and not from the New York *Times* index.)

It was this record which prompted General Johnson to state that he feels no need for the reenactment by Congress of the licensing provision in the National Industrial Recovery Act. That provision, which soon will expire, was aimed at the possibility of refusal to cooperate on the part of whole industries, or large portions thereof. No such situation has arisen. The principal difficulty has not been objection to coming under the codes, but the colossal task of national organization in so many fields simultaneously. Setting up the machinery for enforcement has lagged seriously. Now, however, that task is also well along toward completion. Each State has its National Compliance Director and each industry has its Central Code Authority to enforce its own rules. The expenses of operation will be borne by the members signing the code.

Self-Government Plan

Industrial self-government is the plan. Code authorities will report cases of flagrant violation to the Compliance Director and he will present the case to the United States District Attorney of the district in which the violation occurs. However, there has developed, thus far, no important case of the kind. Virtually all of the reported violations are of such a nature that negotiations and explanations are the clearly indicated remedies. These have been used with success.

With the problem of enforcement cleared up, the time will be ripe for more attention to the constructive work of national planning. The various central authorities repre-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

senting each industry will be called upon to cooperate with the Research and Planning Division of the National Recovery Administration. Not much has been heard of this body, thus far, but it has been at work steadily and will have much agenda to lay upon the table. Its objective is to eliminate waste in industry and bring about greater efficiency.

As the Blue Eagle views itself, all is going well. At his latest press conference General Johnson said, "The Blue Eagle will proceed on its merits. It no longer needs the support of drastic legislation such as the licensing provision. Without popular approval it could not do its work, even with the support of the licensing provision, and, having popular approval resting upon its achievements, it does not need such help."

In short, the Blue Eagle is no longer a fledgling. It is ready to soar.

Manhattan Losing Population

New York City's Borough of Manhattan is declining steadily in population and has lost 600,000 residents, or roughly 25 per cent. of its residents since 1913, according to Edwin F. Armstrong writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, who based his figures on the last census report. During the last ten years the decrease has averaged about 40,000 a year. In 1913 the population of Manhattan was 2,315,866. Last year's figures reveal that the population has declined to 1,735,132.

Living quarters for the white-collar class are distinctly scarce, according to Mr. Armstrong, who said that Manhattan real estate for the most part has been a market for the poor and the rich.

"Rentals in many of the houses which were erected for the wealthy have been scaled down or forced down so that they are now available for the upper middle class. But there is no place in Manhattan for the bank clerk, the bookkeeper, or the salesman, who earns less than $50 a week." This group, declared Mr. Armstrong, "is distinctly essential to the health of any community and usually forms what might be termed its backbone."

Identification by Earmarks

Earmarks rather than finger-prints as a means of identification is proposed by Prof. Henry F. Perkins, Director of the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont, who has discovered nearly 150 distinct characteristic formations in the human ear.

Not necessarily connected with the criminal, Eastern monarchs have used the thumb's impression, the "sign manual," as a surety against forgery, India's courts have used prints for identification and American maternity hospitals for identifying babies. Photography, not portraiture, has shown individuality in the human ear, once thought only found in the hands. Professor Perkins has called attention to this most easily recognized means of identifying criminals.

Long Day Long Smoking

But mouth still fresh and cool ...thanks to SPUD

Do you smoke hot and heavy, breakfast to bedtime? You and Spuds should get acquainted!

How does the menthol help? Is it menthol in your *throat* that gives you the cool sensation? Not at all! Spud's menthol does its work *in the cigarette* . . . by merely *cooling* the smoke. So what Spud gives you is just fine tobacco flavor . . . *with the heat taken out.* And what a difference that makes!

CORK TIP or PLAIN

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

15c FOR 20 • (25c IN CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The No. 1 Democratic "Ballyhoo" Man

Charles Michelson, Introducing Big-Time Press Agentry Into Politics, Tore Down Republican Prestige Bit by Bit, and Laid Groundwork for Roosevelt's Triumph

By Wayne W. Parrish

THE 1932 Presidential campaign had one feature which distinguished it from all previous political campaigns in American history. Big-time press agentry, in the canny ultra-modern manner, was introduced after the war into big business to mold public tastes in cigarettes, automobiles, soaps—and what-have-you? That was when publicity counselors began calling publicity-counseling a science. But in 1928 this advanced science entered the political battle-ground with all colors flying and the four years of the Hoover Administration were devoted to the biggest single sales promotion ever tackled—to make the nation "Democratic conscious."

The genius behind the four years of Democratic "ballyhoo" was Charles Michelson, a veteran newspaper man who used newspaper tactics as a battering-ram to tear down, bit by bit, and day by day, a Republican prestige that in 1928 was at an all-time peak. So completely has the New Deal absorbed attention that Michelson's master strokes in water-logging the Republicans and preparing the way for an overwhelming Democratic victory in 1932 have been largely forgotten. Democratic leadership has changed hands, the leaders of four years ago have passed out of sight, and the Democratic triumph seems now something that was inevitable. But the groundwork of that triumph must go down as one of the smartest political maneuvers in recorded history. Michelson might well have taught a few tricks to such old-line guards in the business as Napoleon, Bismarck, and Oliver Cromwell.

Director of Campaign

Consequently, when Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, took Charlie Michelson over from newspaper work to handle the publicity for the party in June, 1929, a good many people were surprized. For Michelson had been Washington political correspondent for the New York *World* since 1917 and was regarded as one of the best newspaper men in the country. His fellow-workers were mystified by his move, but he had a fancy salary and a contract. The rejuvenation process began, financed by John J. Raskob, Democratic National Chairman, and managed by Shouse and Michelson. Shouse spent his time barnstorming over the country making speeches, and Michelson sat in Washington directing the "ballyhoo" campaign.

"When Shouse took me over," Michelson told me when I saw him recently, "we had nothing but some bare office rooms in the National Press Building. We had no furniture and no equipment, and neither one of us had much of an idea where to begin."

Michelson decided the Democratic Party should have a research bureau, and set out with several $10,000 contracts to gather in some good newspaper men. So low was the party and so hopeless were considered its prospects that there were no takers. So Michelson got along with a few assistants and kept his office going on a minimum of help.

Charles Michelson

The No. 1 Democratic "Ballyhoo" Man is a spry, slight little man who likes "loud" checkered suits and who is somewhat gruff and grumpy. He talks a newspaper language, likes golf, hunting and fishing, and, of course, is a shark at cards. His face is florid, his hair white, and a colored handkerchief always sticks out some distance from his pocket. He likes to listen to and tell stories.

He comes of a distinguished family. His brother was the late Albert Abraham Michelson, the noted scientist. His sister is Miss Miriam Michelson, author, of San Francisco. Born in Virginia City, Nevada, he early took up newspaper work, reporting first for *The Post*, *The Call* and *The Examiner* in San Francisco, and later became managing editor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, the Chicago *Examiner* and the Chicago *American*.

Party News Created

In order to "sell" the Democratic Party, Michelson began to create news. He conceived the idea of linking up a big Democratic name in every political story. This proved remarkably successful, and no matter what the Republicans did, a Democrat popped into the story somewhere. The Republicans accused him in bitter terms of getting up "synthetic news," and one Republican charged that the "high-powered press agentry" financed by Raskob and engineered by Michelson "was one of the most infamous incidents in American political history." But these attacks were futile, for the Shouse-Raskob-Michelson trio were rallying the votes for 1932.

The upshot of Michelson's introduction of "big-time" publicity methods into politics was that the Republicans were overwhelmed. Even Mark Sullivan, veteran newspaper columnist and close friend of Mr. Hoover, was forced to admit that the achievements "presented a picture in which the Democratic management so far outclasses the Republicans that there is no comparison."

Michelson earned the admiration of both newspaper men and politicians by helping to blast two great "political truths" of the past: (1) that the Democrats never have any money, and (2) that nobody ever hears of Democrats except at election time.

Michelson does not consider that he has done anything wonderful. "I'm just a newspaper man with the usual ups and downs." He has had his winnings and he has had his lickings.

"We performed no miracles," he insisted. "Fate fought for us and we won out. The table was spread and there was nothing to do but eat the meal. If I had fallen dead on the eve of the Democratic convention, there wouldn't have been a different result. It was just routine shoveling and watching to avoid blunders.

Survived New Deal

"John J. Raskob and Jouett Shouse, in my estimation, should have the credit for the reincarnation of the Democratic Party before the campaign. When we inherited the party, there was a million-dollar deficit, only fifteen Democrats in the Senate, a majority of 103 Republicans in the House, and there were forty Republican governors. It was a very unpromising thing, and despite the losses, Raskob kept the show going."

It is to Michelson's credit that he has survived the New Deal in the party. Both Shouse and Raskob passed out of the picture when Roosevelt gained control. Michelson, while not as active as before, is both nominally head of NRA publicity, and publicity man for the party. He still has entrée to the White House.

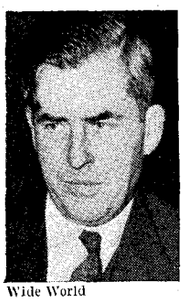
When the Democrats took office, Michelson engineered the publicity relations for the Treasury Department during the difficult bank crisis. He is the originator of many of the master publicity strokes which have been a feature of the New Deal.

It was Michelson who largely laid the groundwork for a Democratic victory. By convention time, a victory for the party was assured, regardless of candidate. But to provide a Roosevelt victory as the Democratic candidate, it was necessary for Postmaster-General James A. Farley and Col. Louis McHenry Howe to turn the trick at the convention. In the final analysis, Michelson, Shouse, and Raskob made possible the Democratic victory; Farley and Howe made Roosevelt's nomination possible. As a "ballyhoo" man, Michelson has achieved immortality in his profession.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Secretary Wallace Urges Spiritual Cooperation

Raw carrots, it is said, form part of the daily lunch of Secretary of Agriculture Henry Agard Wallace. The herb derives something from the soil and air which is peculiarly beneficial to the body. The farm-born Mr. Wallace has derived something else from the soil and air—strong nourishment for his soul. It is as raw and native as a carrot—a religious philosophy peculiarly akin to the Sermon on the Mount. He sets it down in "Statesmanship and Religion" (Round Table Press, Inc.). The book is a supplement to his stirring pamphlet on "America Must Choose," 65,000 copies of which already have been sold and which has been printed in papers having a total circulation of more than 10,000,000 copies. Mr. Wallace has chosen—his choice is internationalism, based on spiritual cooperation.



Wide World

Henry A. Wallace

It is a little out of the ordinary to find a Cabinet member, who also is the son of a Cabinet member, writing a book on religion and showing an acquaintance with the Bible and the history of religion equal to a profound knowledge of world affairs and the trend of the times. He finds in the Bible, and in the thunderings of the prophets, sources of the New Deal, indications of the slow change toward a comity of the nations and a redistribution of the opportunities for peace and sufficiency. He believes "that the Biblical record is heavily loaded on the side of the Progressive Independents. The fight conducted against the standpatters, worshiping Baal and running their commercial affairs according to ancient respectable Canaanitish traditions, in its inward essence is as strikingly modern as that between the Sons of the Wild Jackass and Wall Street."

Most people to-day look upon Elijah, Amos, Micah, and Jeremiah "as respectable old grandfathers with long white beards." But "they were as vivid as Senator Norris, and, at the time they made their pronouncements, were as unpopular as the Senator in the Coolidge Administration."

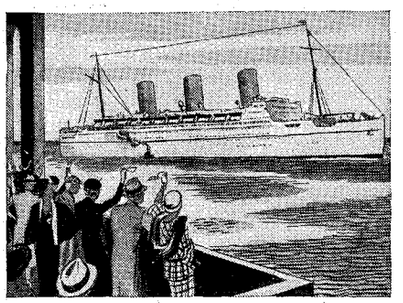
Mr. Wallace agrees with Tawney and Weber, that capitalism "is a rather natural outgrowth of Protestantism," and he "would go farther in saying that Socialism, Communism and Fascism are, in turn, rather natural developments from Capitalism. Spiritually, they are all much alike. Capitalism has commanded, and even to-day commands, a material type of religious fervor which is as unreasonable, dogmatic, and theoretical, as any long-established theology." All the 'isms err in that they deal only with material things, not with "the flesh and blood and spirit of the religious and artistic man."

The Christianity of the second and third centuries, believes Mr. Wallace, is the religion needed to-day.

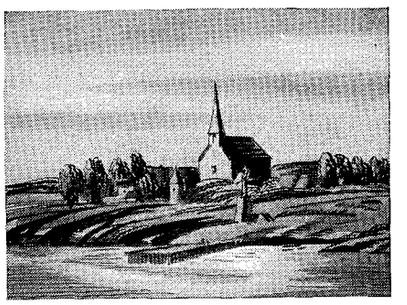
Europe bound

BY THE AIR-LINE ROUTE

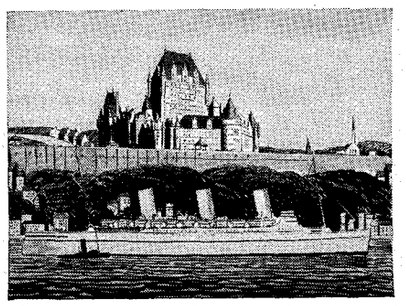
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



1. From fast express to Trans-Atlantic liners at Montreal ("Duchesses," "Mont" ships) or at Québec ("Empresses"). Enjoy a day's sightseeing, if you like, before you go aboard, in these picturesque French-Canadian cities.



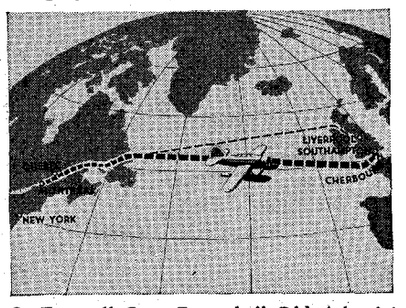
2. Serene and beautiful coastwise scenes on both shores...1,000 miles before you reach the sea. Embowered farms. Wooded islets. Verchères, where young Madeleine outwitted the Iroquois and saved her father's manoir.



3. Stately Chateau above, stately "Empress" below, at Québec. Here paused La Salle, believing China lay just beyond Lachine Rapids; Champlain, founding France in the New World; and Père Marquette, seeking the Mississippi.

4. By now you're settled comfortably, and fun begins. Dinners with the *gourmet* touch. New acquaintances. Deck-sports. Bridge-parties. Two care-free days lie before you. You get your sea-legs before you reach the sea.

5. The St. Lawrence widens to 25 miles at Tadoussac. The chapel of Father La Brosse is America's oldest stone building. Legend says he foretold the hour of his death; unseen hands tolled his passing in every parish he served.

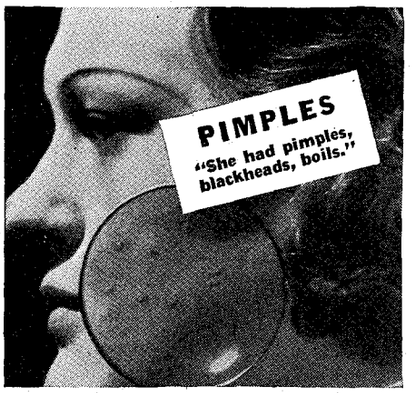


6. Farewell Cape Race, hail Old Atlantic! Only 3 to 4 days more by the *air-line route*... and ahoy Europe! You're enjoying life every minute . . . grand appetite, dances, talkies, deck-chair ease. And still the shorter seaway!

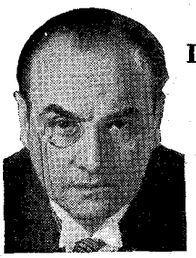
Frequent sailings each week by luxurious "Empresses," smart "Duchesses," comfortable "Mont" ships. From Montreal and Québec (trains to ship-side). Ship plans, maps, fares from your own travel agent, or Canadian Pacific offices in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Washington, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and many other cities in U. S. and Canada.

Canadian Pacific

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"All her ills corrected *—in 30 days"*



reports

DR. ERWIN PULAY,

internationally known Vienna specialist

NOTE how similar *your* troubles are to those in the case described here by the noted Dr. Pulay:—

"This patient's skin itched, was greasy, full of pimples. Scalp covered with dandruff. Perspiration excessive.

"She often had indigestion, was frequently constipated. An X-ray of her intestines showed 'self-poisoning.'

"I had her eat Yeast. At the end of four weeks, her skin was completely clear, her digestion greatly improved, and her intestines worked perfectly..."

Won't *you* take advantage of this great doctor's experience? Eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast (rich in vitamins B, D, G) every day, for 30 days at least. Directions are on the label. You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Get some *today*... start feeling and working and *looking* better!

Copyright, 1934, Standard Brands Incorporated

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Life of Our Lord. By Charles Dickens. New York: Simon and Schuster; $1.75.

No book since the war has had so large a sale in advance of publication as the retelling of the New Testament which Charles Dickens wrote for his own little children from 1846 to 1849, and kept a family secret. In his own lifetime he refused to let it be published; his children refused to give it to the public. Now that his last son is dead, his children's children have decided that it no longer should be a family possession.

It retells, very simply, and following very closely the language of the King James Version, the story of the Gospels. Dickens intruded very little of his own into the story; and avoided the controversies which have divided Christian sects; he told a story, wrote it in modern language, and made no attempt at "literature." He accepted the miracles, explained the parables, and, at the end, summarized Christianity.

* * * *

Modern Art. By Thomas Craven. New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.75.

Bohemians are not real artists; "Modernist" abstractions mean no more than they seem to mean; museum collections have nothing to do with living art; great art always tells a story; American artists painting American pictures in the American manner are the men to watch—so says this iconoclastic art critic.

Mr. Craven himself grew up in the Middle West, went to Paris to study art in an attic, played, as he understood all good art students must, with French women; returned full of the gospel of modernism; and now he recants. He has no use for Matisse, Picasso, and the other much-praised Frenchmen whose paintings sell for fantastic prices. He wants American artists to forget European painting, to forget the rich, snob collectors, to go out and paint America.

Art, says Mr. Craven, is a part of normal life. The artist who insists on dressing differently from other folk probably is a bad artist. The art-for-art's-saker is to him just as bad as the imitation Greek. To him the great American artists are Frank Lloyd Wright, architect of the "prairie house," and the all-glass-and-steel skyscraper; George Grey Barnard, the sculptor who did not try to prettify Lincoln; Thomas Benton, whose mural history of Indiana at the World's Fair was a sort of Dreiser, O'Neill, and Tarkington, in paint; and the great Mexicans, Rivera and Orozco—and Craven thinks Orozco the greater of these, and both at their best in their native Mexico; and Georg Grosz, the German, so gentle in his personality, so violent in his art, who prefers America to his Hitlerized home-land.

* * * *

The Mongols of Manchuria. By Owen Lattimore. New York: The John Day Company; $2.50.

"Vladivostok and the Siberian frontier of Manchukuo are of minor significance compared with its Mongolian frontier. If war should break out over some question of the Siberian frontier, it would be decided by operations along the Mongolian frontier." That is the firm conviction of Owen Lattimore who has wandered more than any other American into the hinterlands of Manchuria, and lived among the Mongol herdsmen—a people who still remember how almost a millennium ago their armies swept, under Genghis Khan, across all Asia and half of Europe.

Owen Lattimore, born at Washington, D.C., in 1900, went to school in England, did a little graduate study at Harvard, drifted to the East, where he tried both business and newspaper work, and, in 1926, did two things: he married, and started traveling the old caravan routes. His wife went with him to the end of the railroad, on the rim of the Gobi Desert, then took the long round-about route through Siberia and rejoined him at the other end of Turkestan. Meanwhile, Lattimore traveled with camels, Chinese, and Mongols. Latterly, he has studied the Mongol tribes, astir with sundry revolts, on the least-known border of Japan's new puppet State of Manchukuo. He thinks that the most dangerous and most interesting region in the world.

Worth Reading

Statesmanship and Religion. By Henry A. Wallace. (New York: Round Table Press; $2.) In which the Secretary of Agriculture compares the Prophet Amos with Senator Norris of Nebraska, and says that the New Deal demands a new religion.

This Bewildered World. By Frazier Hunt. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.75.) Warm-hearted reporting of the world, from the Japanese Minister of War to the enraged farmers of Illinois, by a globe-trotting Hearst super-reporter who refuses to be pessimistic.

Red Thunder. By Roy S. Durstine. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.) An American advertising man's lively impressions of Russia, the "land without trademarks," and Germany, the land of slogans. He thinks Germany maligned by sensational newspaper reporters.

Our Master's Voice. By James Rorty. (New York: The John Day Company; $3.) A violent, hilarious denunciation of the advertising racket, by an advertising man who knows his business and is sick of it.

Traders of the Navajos. By Frances Gillmor and Louisa Wade Wetherill. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $3.) A pioneer saga from the still-new West—the story of the Wades and Wetherills, who mined and ranched, discovered the cliff-dwellings of Mesa Verde, made friends with the desert Indians and still welcome travelers at their inn at Kayenta, the post-office farthest from a railroad of any in the United States.

The Unpossessed. By Tess Slesinger. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.50.) A good novel about Greenwich Villagers, who play at revolution and never discover what life is for.

A Drink for Mr. Cherry. By Dorothy Gardiner. (Garden City: The Crime Club; $2.) One of the best of recent mystery yarns.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Playing the rôle of an archaic symbol may have had its forlorn side, one judges from this flight of fancy in *The New Yorker:*

EARLY MORNING

By Rachel Field

After the forty troubled days
And nights of huddled dark;
After the perilous, shifting ways
Of Noah's crowded Ark,
How frantic must the cloven feet
Of deer and antelope
Have sped through fern and grasses sweet
On Ararat's steep slope.
How must the leopard, goat, and hare,
The chipmunk and the mouse
Have hailed that wood without a snare
In rapturous carouse.
How must each drooping monkey tail
With ecstasy have curled;
With what sedate delight the snail
Have paced a rooted world.
How clear, across the barren waste,
Flood-swept and watery,
Must every bird in liquid haste
Have called from bush and tree.
Only the dove, bedraggled, weak,
Too spent to coo or preen,
Must cling with damp and stubborn beak
To her one leaf of green.

An exquisite web may be spun from a dark and doleful interior. From *The London Mercury:*

TIMES PAST

By V. N. Wylde

Like grasses torn before a bitter wind
Now lie the green hours that I had with you.
Limitless were the blossoms and the light
I laid on them in thought, before they came
To be so infinitely valued; now
I can remember their green stems alive,
But weakening, like a plant in darkness, long
And pale. You were the day for which they strove,
The world above the rim of that dark bowl
Filled with my thoughts; and I stayed silently
Below, content that I was near to you.

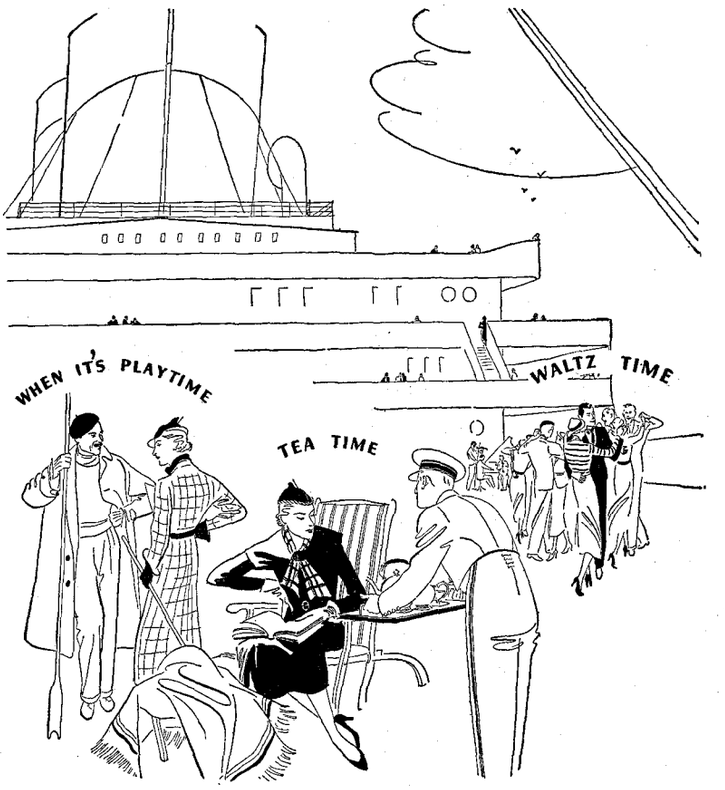
Since then the strength of grief, a useless strength,
Standing alone, has taught me time on time
How bright, how confident I should have been
With you—or how I wasted those fine hours
Motionless at your feet, imagining
The years gone by as you sat facing them.
Where was the joy in that? Where was the strain
That should outlive the very heart of loss?
I want you, want you now—not to repeat
Those happy silences, memorial lawns
To the old, straying years—not to attend
Your voice at leisure, but to cling to you
Cruelly, dumbly, lightened of these tears
That close like leaden bars upon my sight,
Too cold to fall, unless you rise in them.

In *Expression* (Ridgewood, New Jersey) comes a quatrain that sounds like a challenge to Emerson:

STURDY WAGON

By W. J. Chapman

There is one certain thing I know
One thing I know full well—
My wagon wheels are still aright—
The star it was that fell!



All the time you'll see why

WHITE STAR IS THE AVENUE TO EUROPE

In the glamour of a distinguished passenger list . . . in the tempting variety that awaits every visit to the dining salon . . . in the very click of heels as your steward smilingly salutes you, you'll recognize the gracious hospitality, the quiet efficiency that makes a passage via White Star mean so very much. Seasoned seagoers accept it as a matter of course . . . they know why it is so eminently correct to have a White Star label on one's baggage . . . Sail, and see why White Star is the "Avenue to Europe" —whether you are travelling First Class, Cabin Class or Tourist Class. For passages to Ireland, England and France, see your local agent. His services are free.

S. S. OLYMPIC, June 8, June 29
S. S. MAJESTIC (World's largest ship), June 20, July 6

England's largest Cabin liners
M. V. BRITANNIC, June 3, June 30
M. V. GEORGIC (new), June 16, July 14

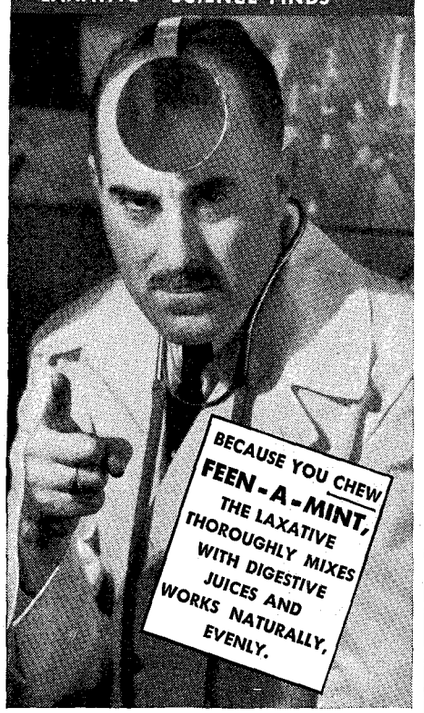
WHITE STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK . . . AGENTS EVERYWHERE

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE through your local agent

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHEW YOUR LAXATIVE

CONSTIPATION COMBATED MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH A CHEWING-GUM LAXATIVE— SCIENCE FINDS



Every day thousands of men and women are finding that the scientists are right—that chewing FEEN-A-MINT mixes the laxative with important gastric juices which makes it work more smoothly and naturally.

This is one of the main reasons why FEEN-A-MINT is so dependable—why there is no griping, no nausea.

FEEN-A-MINT is delicious to take—it has a fresh, minty flavor...It is non-habit-forming...A modern laxative for people of today.

Don't take chances with ordinary laxatives—Heed the doctor's advice.

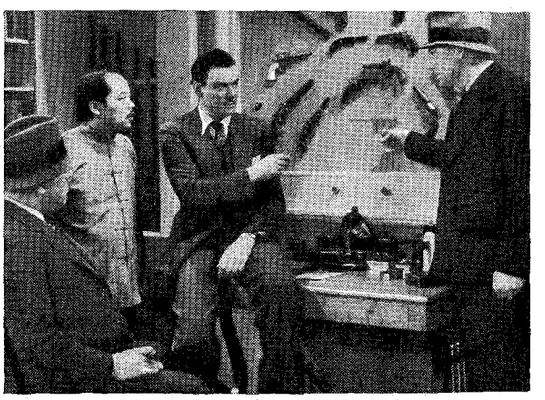
I CERTAINLY LIKE FEEN-A-MINT'S DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND THE CHEWING CERTAINLY MAKES A DIFFERENCE IN THE SMOOTH WAY THE LAXATIVE WORKS.

Feen-a-mint

The Chewing-Gum LAXATIVE

On the Current Screen

A once-popular, but much-neglected, pattern for stage works, the murder mystery, now is handled with consummate virtuosity by the screen. The gradually-mounting crescendo of a shrewdly-plotted scenario is adapted beautifully to the planning and execution of violence and the sustaining of a mood of horror and suspense. It is to Hollywood's credit that it scarcely ever fails to do an expert job with these sagas of homicide.



R.K.O.-Radio Pictures

A scene from "The Crime Doctor"

The latest of them, **The Crime Doctor (AAA)**, continues a fine tradition. Adapted brilliantly from the Israel Zangwill story, "The Big Bow Mystery," it recounts the cold-blooded savagery with which a great detective formulates and commits a perfect crime. All the macaber events leading up to and including the murder are enacted before your eyes and the mystery is implicit in the killing itself, the resultant miscarriage of justice, and the manner in which the murderer escapes discovery until he finds his sanguinary deed has failed.

Otto Kruger plays the title rôle in the screen drama with immense power and restraint. As a jealous husband, who shoots an innocent woman in order to incriminate the man who loves his wife, he manages to combine intense love with implacable hatred. No false histrionics on his part mar the simple and terrible chain of events which leads an innocent man to the shadow of the gallows. Nils Asther gives an agreeable performance as a bewildered author snared in a web of circumstantial evidence and Karen Morley is splendid as the heroine. Unfortunately, the motion-picture utilizes one of those climactic devices to let you know that the violent proceedings merely were imagined, but "The Crime Doctor" still is a first-class murder melodrama, worthy to rank with such proficient predecessors as "The Kennel Murder Case," or "The Mystery of Mr. X."

* * * *

Marionettes (AAA)—Historically important as the first of the Soviet screen musicals, it represents the somber Russian motion-picture makers in a genuinely comic mood. Employing a Graustarkian theme, they have created a satiric and hilarious lampoon of Central European politics, not without its propagandist overtones. Frequently crude in construction, it is a sort of "Alice in Wonderland" of the capitalist world seen through Soviet eyes, the freshness and vitality of its humor more than offsetting its defects. There are fine zany performances by Tokarskaya, Martinson, and Ktorov, and a delightfully and nicely integrated score.

* * * *

Thirty-Day Princess (AA)—A gay and amusing little comedy about the doings in a mythical kingdom which falls just short of being an extremely effective entertainment. Sylvia Sidney plays the dual rôle of a princess and an unknown actress who impersonates her with grace and charm and Cary Grant is excellent as an exasperated American newspaper editor whose dislike for the heroine turns to infatuation through a series of rather incredible interludes.

* * * *

Manhattan Melodrama (AA)—The Clark Gable fans will find their idol giving an assured delineation of a gangster in a sketchy and frequently implausible narrative of self-sacrifice and love. Altho it has shrewd dialog and authentic backgrounds of New York life, the work depends for its articulation on rather false melodramatics. William Powell gives the work much of its intensity in the rôle of the gangster's best friend who has elected a virtuous career and Myrna Loy supplies the romantic interest.

* * * *

Glamour—The difficulties in turning fiction into effective screen material have been too great in this instance. Taken from an Edna Ferber short story, the piece recounts the emotional ups and downs of a great actress with an equal lack of motivation and conviction. Paul Lukas gives the work whatever distinction it can boast with one of his characteristically-fine performances.

* * * *

Change of Heart—The starring team of Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell proving themselves something less than resourceful without a "Seventh Heaven" for a vehicle.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S. O. S. Iceberg, *F. P. 1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law.	*The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo, *We're Not Dressing, *Twentieth Century, Marionettes, The Crime Doctor, Double Door, *No Greater Glory.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Topics in Brief

BEGINS to look as if bootlegging may put repeal out of business.—*Toledo Blade.*

ITALY also has a brain trust, similar to ours except that there are fewer of him.—*Detroit News.*

BUT now the sun never sets on English markets being gobbled up by Japs.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

YOU can tell China is helpless. A Chinaman is the only person the movies dare use as a villain.—*Birmingham News.*

IN Pennsylvania a policeman was bitten by a dog. This seems an effective way to put teeth in the law.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

MRS. ROOSEVELT doubts that the depression is past, indicating that she talks things over, now and again, with her husband.—*Boston Globe.*

AMERICANISM: Hating and fearing the awful thing called Socialism; doing all of the things that Socialists suggest.—*Sacramento Bee.*

ONLY fist fights marked May Day in Chicago. In Chicago that practically amounts to an observance of Brotherhood Day.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

IN declaring that it will ignore Manchukuo because it has no status as a political State, the Nanking Government knows how a man feels when he tries to ignore a boil on the back of the neck.—*Springfield Union.*

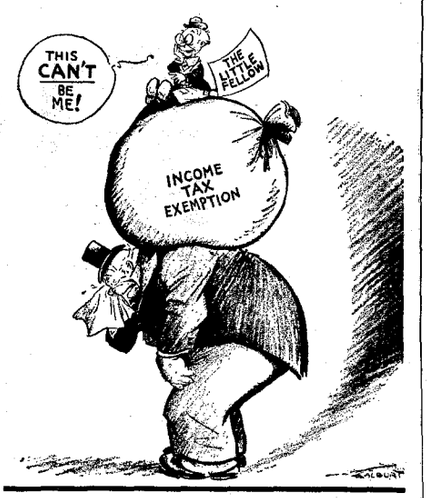
Down the Stretch

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

THE German Shakespeare Society calls the Bard of Avon "the greatest dramatist of the German race." Next they'll be claiming Babe Ruth, and perhaps making a Teuton hero of Dillinger.—*Pittsburgh Post Gazette.*

AND for our part we do not envy the rich. We only look at them and wonder how they got that way.—*Dallas News.*

EUROPEAN tourists are now visiting the United States. Maybe they want to see the ruins of 1929.—*Atlanta Constitution.*



How the World Changes!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

WOMEN of few words set a rare example, says THE LITERARY DIGEST. But where is Exhibit A?—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

REVOLUTION is something that's often all wrong when it happens, but frequently becomes right after a hundred years.—*Louisville Times.*

WHAT Japan would like to know about the war songs reported from Moscow, is whether the muzhik matches the words.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

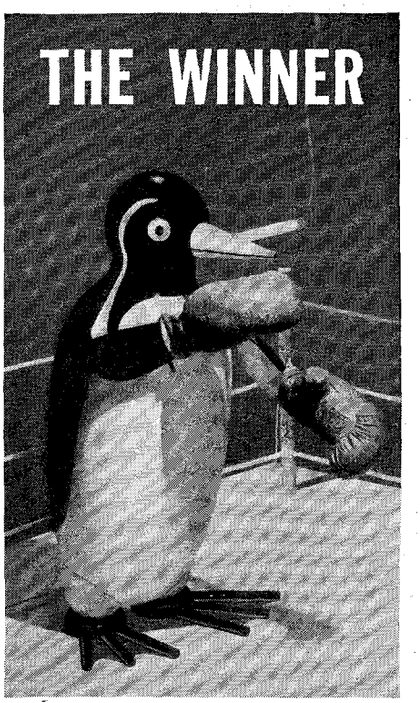
JOHNS HOPKINS University announces that "skimmed milk and bananas make the ideal reducing diet." And one of the advantages of living in a free country is you can stay fat if you want to.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"PERPETUAL peace would be assured," says *Punch*, "if only the world would refuse to have another war until the last one was paid for."

You're telling us?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

To us there is something especially appealing in the complaint of an ex-convict that he was persecuted by society even after he had reformed and settled down as a bootlegger.—*Boston Herald.*

A. A. BERLE, JR., New Dealer, marks a new high even in that precedent breaking sect, by getting a job and then asking that the job be abolished. Tammanyites, young and old, will complain that Berle is not playing according to the rules.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*



for throat comfort

KOOL

MILDLY MENTHOLATED

CIGARETTES — CORK-TIPPED

Smoke Kools from the first bell in the morning to the last light at night—and your throat's verdict is "comfortable and relaxed!" The smoke actually is cooler—better for you. The mild menthol in KOOLS is introduced by a secret process that fully preserves the fine tobacco flavor. Cork tips save lips. FREE coupons with KOOLS bring gilt-edged initialed Congress Quality U. S. Playing Cards. Other premiums, too. (Offer good in U. S. A. only.)

Send for illustrated premium list.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEARNS HOW TO SOOTHE EYES AFTER DRIVING

WELL, MOTHER, I MADE IT. BUT THAT ALL-DAY DRIVE SURE WAS HARD ON MY EYES!
ALL YOU NEED IS A LITTLE MURINE.
10 MINUTES LATER
DID MURINE HELP YOUR EYES, MY BOY?
I'LL SAY SO! WHY, THAT HEAVY, BURNING FEELING IS GONE COMPLETELY.

Why suffer from tired, heavy, burning eyes after motoring or other exposure to sun, wind and dust? For a few drops of *Murine* will instantly ease the discomfort and help prevent an unsightly bloodshot condition! *Murine* is approved by *Good Housekeeping Bureau*, costs less than a penny an application, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Write Murine Company, Chicago, for free book on eye care.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Cheapest, Best German Dictionary

of its kind. German-English and English-German. An authority in Germany as well as here. **Cassell's German Dictionary.** Cloth, 1360 pp. Prepaid $2.68. Thumb-notch index, 75c extra. Full flexible leather, thumb-notch index, $6.00, prepaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Breathe HEALTH

. . . not dusty, germ and pollen-laden air. Equip your office, living room or bedroom with the new PROTECTOVENT Air Filter and have fresh clean air brought silently into the room at the rate of 400 cu. ft. per minute, without draft.

Hay Fever Relieved

Medical Science has recently proven that hay fever sufferers are not only greatly relieved by remaining as long as possible in correctly filtered air, but also resist the irritating effect of unfiltered air for several hours afterward. The PROTECTOVENT is guaranteed to keep out ragweed germ and *all other* air floating impurities that aggravate hay fever.

QUIET ROOMS PROTECTOVENT keeps out noise while delivering pure fresh air — a great advantage in city offices where it is often impossible to open windows due to outside noise.

A PROTECTOVENT may be installed in 10 minutes.

Send today for booklet giving full description.

STAYNEW FILTER CORP.

Makers of commercial air filters (over 300,000) for American Industry

25 Leighton Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

College Deans in a Changing World

Modern Academic Disciplinarian Finds New Problems in Dealing With Youth As Old Ideals of Obedience to Elders Vanish

By Otis E. Randall
Former Dean of Brown University

Paul Thompson photograph

A Commencement scene at Yale twenty-five years ago

No one who is familiar with the nature of the work which the dean is called upon to do will say that he occupies an enviable position. To begin with he is expected to meet his varied obligations in such a way as to satisfy six distinct classes of people:

1. The corporation, or college governing board, employing him, with the power of dismissing him whenever it may be held fit.

2. The faculty, which frames the regulations governing student conduct which he is expected to enforce to the letter.

3. The students, who look upon him as an unnecessary and undesirable individual who invariably demands that they shall do the things which they do not want to do and is always in the way when they have anything which they would like to do.

4. The alumni, who never quite understand his point of view and who are always ready with their criticisms, particularly when he attempts to live up to eligibility rules and deprives them of the use of some promising athlete.

5. A group consisting of parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts, and sweethearts, who persistently demand special consideration for some handsome fellow who has little to his credit except his face and figure.

6. The people in the neighborhood, who are quick to condemn the students, as well as the dean, for every disturbance which occurs.

In looking over some old records of Rhode Island College, which was the name given to Brown University when it was founded, I came across the following regulations which were in force at that time:

"Every student shall attend prayers morning and evening at such times and places as shall be appointed; during which they shall behave orderly and decently.

"No student on the first day of the week shall go out of the college yard unless to public worship, and the whole day shall be piously observed by abstaining from all secular business, recreation, and diversion.

"No student shall read any book in study hours excepting the classics, or those which tend to illustrate the subject matter of his recitations.

"No student shall play at cards, or any other unlawful game, swear, lie, steal, get drunk, use obscene or idle words, strike his fellow students or others, or keep company with persons of bad character.

"No student shall refuse to open his door, if in his room, when he hears a stamp of a foot at his door in the entry, which shall be a token that some officer of instruction desires admission, which token every student is forbid to counterfeit or imitate under any pretense whatever."

Then follows a statement of the several penalties which will be inflicted for disobedience, calling attention to the fact that in case of serious infraction of the rules a student "shall be totally and forever expelled from the college."

Some years ago, a student in a large college was charged with violating an important regulation. Sure the boy was guilty, the dean, unable to make the student confess, appealed to the president. Telling the dean he did not understand human nature, his superior agreed to settle the matter. Calling the undergraduate to his office, the president said he wished to speak to the youth as man to man. "As man to man did you have any part in that unfortunate affair which occurred a few days ago?" the would-be psychologist asked. After some deliberation, the student replied: "Well, Mr. President, since you insist I speak as man to man, I am bound to say it is none of your business."

I wonder how many deans of the present day would dare to attempt to enforce these old regulations?

Youth has not been standing still during the generations which have passed, and old ideals regarding submission and obedience to authority do not prevail.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENJOY a Care-free VACATION Motor Trip.

YOU need not worry about routes, road conditions, what to see or any other detail of automobile touring if you permit Conoco to plan your trip, free of all cost. If you are interested in hunting or fishing or if information is wanted on any individual sport or problem, just say so. All we ask is that you seriously contemplate a journey and will use this thoughtful helpful service that has pleased thousands.

Whenever you plan to travel in the United States, Canada or Mexico, write us telling when and where you want to go.

FREE ROAD MAPS, BOOKLETS, DIRECTORIES

Write

We will send, postpaid, state road maps of each state you pass through marked with your best routes, illustrated booklets of interesting vacation and historic spots, camp and hotel directories. Also a Conoco Passport—a small pocket folder—which introduces you to 18,000 Conoco stations and dealers and provides spaces to record the expenses of your trip. The Conoco Travel Bureau, operated by Continental Oil Company, is America's foremost free travel service. Address Department 27, Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado.

CONOCO TRAVEL BUREAU

Want a Steady Job?
Start $1260 to $2100 Year

Railway Postal Clerks—Mail Carriers—Clerks—Clerks at Washington—Liquor Gaugers. Men, women 18 to 50. Write immediately for free list of Government positions. Many early examinations. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. E227, Rochester, N.Y.

STEP INTO A WELL-PAID HOTEL JOB

Nation-wide opportunities for trained men and women. Qualify in leisure time. Previous experience unnecessary. FREE Book gives details.

Good Pay—Fascinating Work

LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS
Room HE-1690. Washington, D. C.

STOPS SEA SICKNESS

Only 32c. a Volume Post-paid

ALL 5 VOLUMES ONLY $1.60 POST-PAID

Only 32c. a Volume Post-paid

Invaluable to all nature lovers, teachers, parents

Five Pocket-Size

GUIDES TO NATURE

Interesting, instructive, accurate. Contain reproductions, *in natural colors*, of common American and European plant-, insect-, and animal-life, with common and scientific names of each. All illustrations—no reading matter whatever, except names and index.

1. **COMMON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN INSECTS** (prepared under the supervision of William Beutenmüller, Curator of the Dept. of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History). 127 illustrations in natural colors.
2. **AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS** (prepared under the supervision of William Beutenmüller). 113 illustrations in natural colors.
3. **AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BIRDS.** 97 illustrations in natural colors.
4. **AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANTS.** 92 illustrations in natural colors.
5. **AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MAMMALS.** 63 illustrations in natural colors.

Size about 3¼ inches wide by about 6 inches high. Buckram grained Paper Binding. Price 30 cents per volume; 32 cents, post-paid. Five volumes, $1.60, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

The Living Age Attains Status of Nonagenarian

With its May issue, *The Living Age* reaches its ninetieth year of publication, still adhering to the original policy of its founder, Eliakim Littell, of translating and reprinting complete articles from the foreign press. Essays in history, economics, morals, and politics have received their first American publication in this magazine which still is a mouthpiece for the sound commentary of foreign journalists on the issues of the day.

© International

Robert Littell

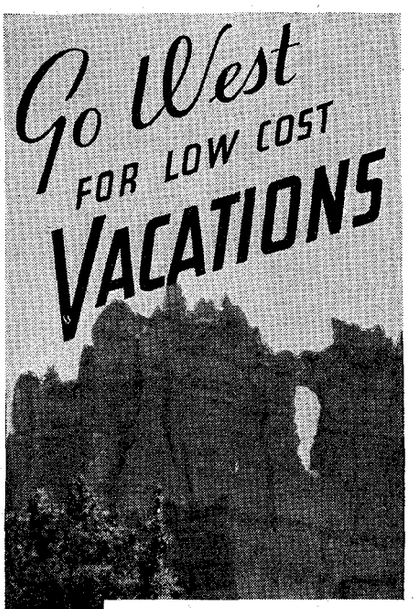
For the anniversary number, Robert Littell, great-grandson of the founder, has written a sharply-drawn contrast of two large dailies, *The Vechernaya Moskva* ("Evening Moscow") and the New York *Daily News*. The Russian counterpart of the tabloid, published for the man in the street, is satirical, full of anecdote and travelog, constantly warning the reader against influences counter to the Soviet movement, but always fighting against petty culture and cheap tastes even to the extent of satirizing an advertiser who advocates such tastes. The Russian paper, according to Mr. Littell, is "an alarm clock."

Its American example, continues Mr. Littell, is full of gossip on Broadway, Hollywood, scandal, crimes, bits of news which the publisher thinks the reader wants sandwiched between nearly full pages of advertisements. The American tabloid is "an eye at a keyhole," but the "Evening Moscow" has something to do, to wake up millions of people to a new task.

Past and present essays in *The Living Age* are not its only claim to distinction. Its contributions in literature have had an almost aristocratic lineage among the great authors of the past.

Among the Victorian authors appearing in *The Living Age* was Bulwer-Lytton, who feared that the growing country in North America could not survive the difficult task of administrating a people spread over such a vast territory as illustrated in the great conflict of that day, the Civil War. The commune of the Russian village has developed into Soviet Russia; anarchy in China, discussed in *The Living Age* of 1845, again is an issue in the anniversary number of 1934; the "armament racket" was introduced in the pages of *The Living Age* two years ago and quoted recently in the Senate by Senator William E. Borah.

A continuous recurrence of the same fears and doubts, of intrigue and revolution, has a long trail across the pages of this magazine in its ninety years of unbroken publication. Oddly enough, it is the essays in history and economics, rather than the great literature of the past, which are not dated. Founded as a monthly magazine on May 11, 1844, by its first editor, Eliakim Littell, *The Living Age* brought the contents of important and influential articles from the Continent and England to this country.

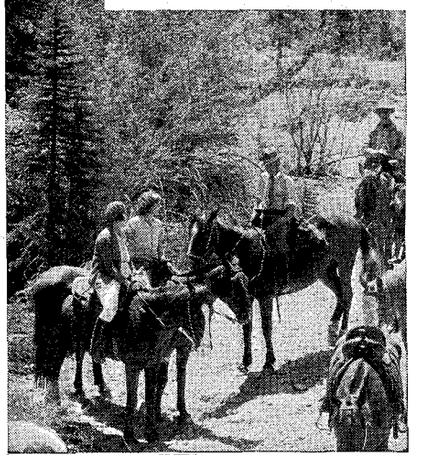


TREAT yourself to a glorious western vacation in 1934 . . . play . . . enjoy life . . . amid scenes of spectacular beauty.

The cost has never been so reasonable. Rail fares are lowest in many years, Pullman charges, hotel and sightseeing rates have been reduced.

Pick one of Union Pacific's famous vacationlands—ZION-BRYCE-GRAND CANYON, YELLOWSTONE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS; COLORADO; CALIFORNIA or PACIFIC NORTHWEST—and plan to stay a *long* time.

Write us today for full information.



UNION PACIFIC

Mr. W. S. Basinger, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
Room 68, Union Pacific Railroad
Omaha, Nebr.

Please send me information about Vacations in_____

Name_____

Address_____

☐ Tell me about all-expense tours.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VENTILATED FOR COOLNESS
Ankle fashioned for comfort

Here's coolness to gladden your feet on the warmest day—because these shoes are ventilated to let the air circulate right through them. Like all Nunn-Bush shoes, they are *Ankle-fashioned*—you will *see* and *feel* the difference when you try a pair.

Write for Booklet—"The Right Last For Your Type of Foot." Nunn-Bush, Milwaukee, New York, San Francisco

NO GAPPING
NO SLIPPING
PRICES FROM
$6.75 to $10.50
Dealers Everywhere

Style No. 354
The Avon Last
Crusader Quality
White and Black Calf
Flexible Sole

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords

The Lure of The Far Away

When our surroundings irk us; when the monotony of seeing the same things, over and over again, day in and day out, brings with it an almost inevitable case of the "blues"—then it is that our minds turn to lands beyond the horizon.

Superb Travel Books, Lavishly Illustrated, By E. M. Newman, Famed Lecturer and Author

Seeing London
A rich mine of things and places in London's 7,000 miles of streets. Nearly 300 illustrations.

Seeing Paris
A book to renew the visit of those who have been to Paris—and heighten the appreciation of those who plan to go. 300 illustrations.

Seeing France
One of the most captivating books on France, covering more than two hundred cities, towns, and villages except Paris. 313 illustrations.

Seeing Egypt and the Holy Land
Into the desert by camel caravan; far up the Nile by luxurious house-boat; stupendous temples, mysterious ruins; Biblical cities as they are to-day. 309 photographic illustrations.

Seeing Spain and Morocco
Moslem Morocco: Tangier and Fez and Marakesh—Spain by way of Gibraltar and Cadiz—thru Ronda to Seville. 300 beautiful illustrations.

Seeing Germany
With a background of many visits previous to the World War, the author is ideally fitted to draw comparisons between the old Germany and the new. 323 illustrations.

Seeing England and Scotland
Except London, almost every town and locality of note in Great Britain figures at least briefly in these pages. 293 beautiful half-tone illustrations.

Seeing Russia
All over the country—from Petrograd to the Crimea, from the Volga valley to the mountain Republics of the Caucasus. 309 illustrations.

Seeing Italy
An intimate and personal story—not a guide, nor a history, nor an academic description. With much practical information about fees, hotel and travel costs, etc. 298 illustrations.

Each Volume, 8vo Cloth, $5.00; By Mail, $5.22

ALL BOOKSELLERS OR DIRECT FROM

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

354-360 Fourth Avenue « « « « « « New York, N. Y.

A Century of Progress In Panorama at Chicago

Heralded by a huge radio and stage show and a parade of 10,000 marchers, A Century of Progress will reopen on May 26 at Chicago for a season of thrills, sights, and educational displays.

Additional renovations of $6,000,000, largely spent on parks and gardens, have increased the total expenditures on the World's Fair to $44,000,000. Most important of the newcomers to the list of exhibitors is Henry Ford, whose exhibit of building and gardens will cover eleven acres and cost $1,500,000. One display, illegal last year, is the new building housing the exhibit of Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., distillers.

Replacing the Midway is the Street of Villages, which includes representative villages of Italy, Ireland, Spain, The Netherlands, Belgium, Colonial America, Mexico, Switzerland, the Black Forest, England, the Mediterranean, Midget City, the Streets of Shanghai, and, last, but not least, the Streets of Paris. The Irish village will consist of thatched cottages and Tara's Hall. Largest is the Spanish village, costing $300,000 and covering three acres. The early American village is a reproduction of historical buildings of Colonial days, including the Old South Church, Mount Vernon, and the Old Boston State House.

The Hall of States is "sold out." Thirteen States, two territories, two civic enterprises, and two foreign exhibitors, have displays in this hall. With the exception of five States, the expenses for these displays were raised by subscription and not taken from public funds. No tax money is spent on the construction, or presentation, of the fair. The largest of the State displays are from Missouri, California, and Florida, and only five States which displayed exhibits last year dropped out.

Lincoln Relics Assembled

The University of Chicago Library has assembled from its recently-acquired Lincoln collection a large assortment of items for display at the fair. Rare portraits and daguerreotypes, personal letters, Presidential orders granting pardons, the smallest book ever published, much smaller than a postage stamp and containing in its 158 pages the Gettysburg Address, the Second Inaugural Address, the "House Divided" speech, an address on "Equality in a Republic," and the famous cartoon by John Tenniel in *Punch* on the death of Lincoln, will be shown.

Added to the exhibitions are duplicates in sections of the famous roads of history. The earliest road, "The Street Called Straight," in Damascus, mentioned in the Bible, imperial roads of ancient China, Watling Street, begun in England in pre-Roman days and still used, the famous Appian Way, begun by the Romans in 312 B.C., the Grand Trunk Road of India, the road built for Napoleon, La Grande Corniche, for his march over the Alps, and numerous others, are in this display to illustrate the romance of the roads.

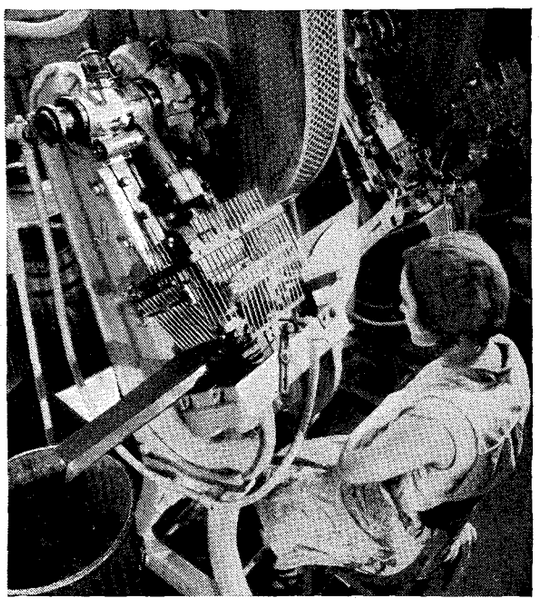
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Machine Designers Consider Workers

Safety Factors Eliminate Hazards in Manufacturing Plants and Bright Colors Enhance Efficiency and Health of Artizans

Not many years ago the chief consideration in designing machinery for manufacturing plants and shops was efficiency and high production, frequently attained at the cost of the operator's strength and health. Designers to-day are learning that they can obtain equal efficiency and increase output by making things easier for workers.

The result is that the customary drabness of factory interiors soon may be replaced by gay and pleasant color schemes; machines arranged to provide for the safety, convenience, and health of the workers, and many other indications of a new era of humanity in shops and plants, in the opinion of L. E. Jermy, editor of *Machine Design*, and T. J. Maloney, of the New Jersey Zinc Company. Writing recently in *Machine Design*, these experts pointed out that machines designed with consideration for the operator have been found to pay dividends not only in health and convenience to workers, but also in cash.



Courtesy of *Machine Design*

Use of brighter colors tends to lessen operating hazards by making high contrasts

Some recent changes consist of placing levers and other controls where they are most accessible, in such a position that the machine operator can use them while watching the progress of the work. Even this obvious step often has been overlooked. In machines where a part must be moved, or lifted, frequently, forward-looking designers are making them of light alloys to conserve the strength of the operator.

In the field of combustion engines, especially Diesel engines, improved starters have eliminated much of the hazard formerly associated with premature explosions, "kicking," and so forth.

Safety in rolling and stamping machines is increased by devices which make certain that both hands of the operator are out of the danger zone before the machine will operate. In some installations this feature is controlled by photoelectric cells. In others, pressure on two control levers is necessary to operate the machine, making a start impossible unless both hands are used.

Magnetic brakes are being used to advantage on rubber mills, which are particularly dangerous because of the tendency of the operator's hands to get caught during the feeding of the rubber. Some new types of mills are equipped with a switch bar so placed that in the event both hands are caught, the worker can stop the machine instantly by pushing the bar with his head.

Elimination of occupational diseases, such as silicosis, which is caused by breathing dust laden with fine floating particles of silica, also is coming in for some special attention. Modern mills where quartz, or sand, is handled are provided with apparatus to keep the air clean at all times. In such installations the actual crushing of the material takes place in closed hoppers, and in the best arrangements the feeding of raw material and discharge of the finished material are accomplished continuously and automatically, both intake and outlet openings being outside the building.

Such safety and efficiency measures are aided, to an important extent, by proper selection of color for machines and factory walls. The time-honored battle-ship gray now is being replaced by tasteful decoration and restful color in machines, with sharp contrasts for such parts as are dangerous, or otherwise need attention called to them. Manufacturers who have installed light-colored, clean-appearing machinery find that employees instinctively take better care of it; oil and grease do not accumulate as they formerly did.

Color Selection Tried

A new problem in color is raised by the arrival of windowless, air-conditioned plants. One such factory, recently completed, has machinery painted in orange, not too bright, which has been found to have a stimulating effect on workers. Another new factory, not yet finished, is of a different type; its walls will be nearly all glass, and the machinery is to be colored in light pastels.

Mr. Maloney reports that the trend toward color in machines is not just a fad, but the outcome of industrial studies. One machinery manufacturer, for instance, changed from a gray to a bright red paint on the castings which formed a milling-machine body.

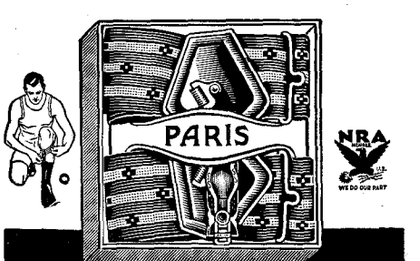
Comparisons of rough cutting and finishing operations showed that the operators were doing appreciably better work after the color change.

IF ALL *Playwrights* SIGNED A CODE THERE STILL WOULD BE BUT ONE *Shakespeare*

● Paris Garters—like famous men—achieved their leadership by consistent, distinguished performance. Not by mere compliance with a code. Buy under the Blue Eagle of course—but choose the best. Paris Garters are supreme for style, value and comfort. 25c to $1.

Paris Garters, Suspenders and Belts are a better buy today than ever! Guaranteed by A. Stein & Company

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU



Try-Extra Long Stretch

PARIS GARTERS

For Greater Comfort

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

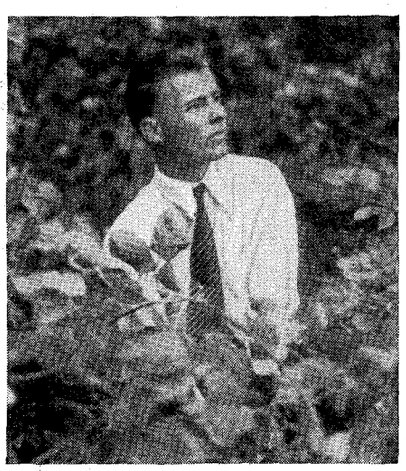
They Didn't Take It Easy

The Americans, Who Won the Walker Cup for the Eighth Consecutive Time, Found the Task Simple, Because They Learned the Game in a Stiffer School

By George Trevor

I THINK it was George Low who said, "We British play golf with a pleasure that is almost pain, while you Americans play with a pain that is almost pleasure."

I recall very vividly the contrast in attitudes presented by the British and American Walker Cup golfers as they warmed up



Keystone

Johnny Goodman, wreathed in real jungle-rough, makes a recovery shot with an ease born of practise

on the first tee at Brookline, Massachusetts, several summers ago. The invaders sauntered out casually (Crawley wore red carpet slippers) and knocked a few balls off the tee in haphazard fashion, spoofing one another light-heartedly. It was all as informal as a country house party in Sussex, minus the crumpets and tea.

I noticed that the Britishers were content with several practise shots apiece. Our cousins still follow the Victorian adage "end with a good one."

The Competitive Spirit

How different was the American workout! The Yanks appeared in a body, headed by Captain Ouimet—all straining on the leash like football players awaiting the kick-off. Here were men with a mission. The American practise was intensive. Instead of stopping with a good one, each American kept right on rifling drives and irons down the practise-range, hoping, as Bernard Darwin phrased it—"to nail the secret to the counter."

The American theory of practise is based on habit-forming repetition which begets a subconsciously grooved swing. Tired muscles must learn to function automatically. British golf galleries are amazed by what they term "the machine-gun practise method of the Americans."

The post-war Britisher dislikes formal practise and prefers to tune up by playing a friendly round. It bores him to take a batch of balls to some secluded practise-range and rehearse each club in the bag. Unlike his Yankee cousin, he won't spend hours at a time flicking chips up to the pin, or blasting out of bunker sand.

The road to the top in American golf is an arduous one that dotes on detail—perhaps that explains the success of those who have reached the top of the American game. But there are other factors in that success.

The British amateur is little concerned with keeping score; he plays for the thrill of a man-to-man grapple. It strikes an Englishman as silly to delay the game by putting out when the hole has been clinched previously, yet this egotistical whim has taught the Americans the art of finishing a hole. The American deals in abstractions, makes a fetish of keeping score, worships at the shrine of cold figures. He preserves each card as a kind of Babsonian graph of his golfing progress. Even when playing match golf his viewpoint is colored by a medal complex. In the locker room he prattles about a seventy-four, rather than of winning three and two.

American amateurs take up golf at an earlier age than their British contemporaries. Golf is discouraged in the English public schools (which correspond to our private schools) on the ground that "it is a selfish sport." English headmasters stress team-games, such as rugby, soccer, and cricket, and, in some cases, have banned golf equipment. Many American schools have organized golf teams. Students are encouraged to learn the game as an adjunct to business and social contacts.

A large percentage of America's top-flight amateurs are graduates of the "caddie corral." Johnny Goodman, Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Jess Guilford, George Von Elm, and Don Moe, are just a few of the head-liners who have toted clubs for money during school-days and mimicked the swings of the stylish professionals with a fidelity readily apparent. The caste system which still colors Britain's social fabric makes it difficult for ex-caddies to rise above their environment and attain the status of "gentlemen amateurs." In addition, there are five or more golf clubs in America for every British club and sheer weight of numbers inevitably tells.

Most of the British top-flighters are self-made golfers, lacking either the money or the inclination to take lessons. Professional instruction always has had a great vogue in America—the Mekka for Scotland's best teachers. Small wonder that America's ranking amateurs have smoother, more compact swings than their British rivals.

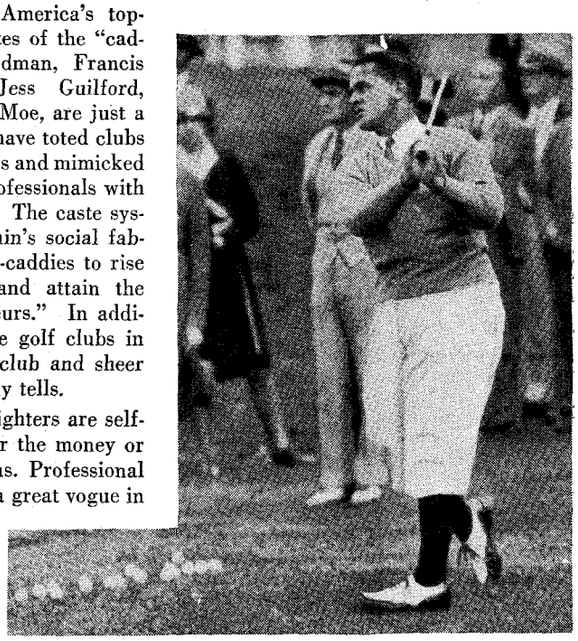
Finally, the American golf architect should take a belated bow for his contribution to national success. Unquestionably the narrow, trap-enfiladed fairways and the small, tightly-bunkered greens characteristic of American golf have bred a race of sharpshooters. The ordinary British green, a circus tent affair, has three or four times the surface area of our "postage stamp" targets. You can be on a British green and yet nowhere near the cup. It's like aiming at a polo field. Moreover, British fairways frequently are wide open from the tee, permitting considerable latitude to hookers and slicers.

A Finished Game

Incongruously enough, small greens beget competent putters. On a "handkerchief" green the American top-flighter usually has a putt for the hole. He thinks in terms of sinking it, rather than of laying the first putt close. Those mammoth Scottish greens dull the putter's incentive.

Comments of the victorious American Walker-Cuppers bear out this analysis of the weakness of the British golfers. Francis Ouimet, veteran captain of the American team, summed up the whole argument when he said that the Americans "simply are better competitive golfers."

"By that," he added, "I mean that they seem able to play their very best golf under pressure, while the British are unable to keep putting good golf shots together when the going is toughest. They have just as many shots as we have, and as many fine players, but the competitive instinct is not so highly developed."



© International

Bobby Jones, the "old maestro" of control and form, polishes his perfection with a battery of balls

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sports Speaker

Graham McNamee, for eleven years, has broadcast nearly every major sporting event for the radio. Back in May, 1922, he was sitting on a jury making $3 a day, his only income. Before that he had been a house-to-house meat salesman. During the jury's lunch-hour recess he strolled into WEAF, largely out of curiosity. An hour later he came out with a job as a barytone soloist. To-day he is one of the most widely-known men in the country. He lives in New York City. In June he will broadcast the Max Baer-Primo Carnera fight.

Outboards Have Their Day

Middle Atlantic outboard motorboat enthusiasts have had two week-ends packed full of competition—the Albany to New York marathon down the Hudson, and the Trenton to Philadelphia shuttle race on the Delaware River.

The 132-mile run down the Hudson has grown to be recognized as the most gruelling test yet devised for the barking little outboards. Concealed sand-bars and floating driftwood have conspired with the whims of the fate ruling the conduct of gasoline motors to make the Albany-New York marathon for outboard motorboats a race rivaling the Grand National test of thoroughbreds. No driver has won twice.

This year Charles Johnson, an amateur, in his first start in this race finished six miles ahead of the field and almost equalled the record for the grind. None of the six class-winners of last year even completed the course; only eighteen of the sixty-six starters finished.

Among the victors was a great name in power boating—Gar Wood. But it was "Junior," son of the grizzled veteran of the Harmsworth Trophy classics. The sixteen-year-old son finished first in the Class A amateurs. All down the course his father watched from an air-plane.

Amateurs Still in the Open

Nearly thirty amateurs, or almost a fifth of the starting field of 150, have survived the harrowing qualifying rounds for the National Open Golf Championship from coast to coast throughout twenty-two districts. Amateur Johnny Goodman, defending open champion, will have plenty of support when he starts battling the professionals in the Open.

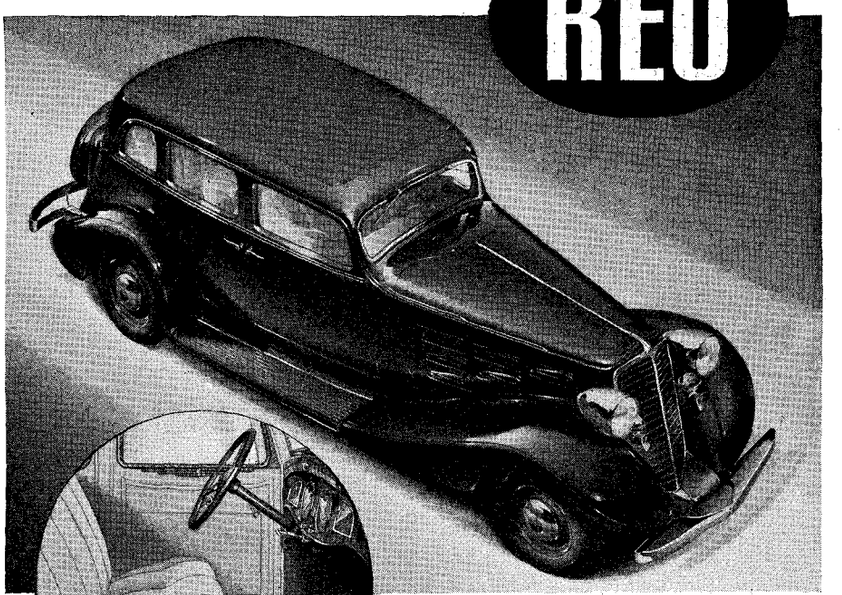
And a Britisher showed his heels to the pack—Phil Perkins, former amateur champion of England. No great stylist, still he turned in two cards for 69s.

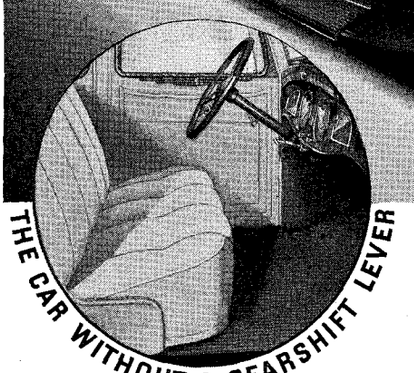
Beauty-Size-Speed and

NO GEARS TO SHIFT

in the Brilliant New

REO





ANY impartial analysis of the facts points convincingly to the wisdom of buying a Reo. . . . The new 1934 Reo Flying Cloud—the car without a gearshift lever—is exceptional in beauty and size. It is *correctly* streamlined by the *originator* of the present styles. . . . It has more power and speed than 99% of all drivers will ever care to use. . . . It is a QUALITY car in the truest sense of the word—the superior type of quality that has been produced by Reo over an unbroken span of 30 years. . . . It is priced so low that it can now be bought for only a few dollars more than the smallest cars. . . . In addition, the new Reo Flying Cloud offers *exclusively* the tremendous advantage of *automatic gearshifting*. Reo owners by the thousands term the SELF-SHIFTER the most revolutionary improvement since the self-starter—insist that the new Flying Cloud is *America's most advanced car!* . . . They find it a SAFER car to drive—33⅓% EASIER and more enjoyable than they ever dreamed driving could be. . . . It takes only a few minutes to check these points for yourself—and it PAYS.

$795 Business Coupe $895 Standard Sedan

Self-Shifter—bumpers, spare tire and lock, metal spring covers, included at slight extra cost. Prices f. o. b. Lansing, plus tax.

Read these before you buy any car—
Write for interesting booklets today.

Outstanding Features in the New Reo—Reo Self-Shifter . . . Economical 6 cyl. 85 h. p. Reo engine . . . 7-bearing crankshaft . . . 118 in. wheelbase . . . Exceptional riding qualities . . . Air cushion engine mountings . . . Airplane type shock absorbers . . . Positive action hydraulic brakes . . . Draft free ventilation . . . New type starter.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICHIGAN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THIS SERVICE KEEPS YOUR ENGINE TUNED

If your motor is protected with a Purolator Oil Filter you can face the regular spring overhaul with an easy mind. Crankcase settlings . . . grit . . . dirt . . . hard carbon . . . metal particles that get in the oil stream are the primary causes of worn valves . . . scored cylinder walls . . . worn timing gears. The Purolator removes these deadly substances . . . stows them away within its casing until its reservoir is full . . . a condition that occurs after about 8,000 miles.

Then your Purolator needs a new cartridge. Attend to it . . . and by all means insist on a GENUINE Purolator cartridge . . . time-tested . . . reliable. It will keep your engine purring softly . . . at concert pitch . . . repair-free . . . smooth-running . . . troubleless. Motor Improvements, Inc., 365 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

PUROLATOR

The Oil Filter on Your Motorcar

Licensed Under Sweetland Patents

STRING your own RACQUET

Same Quality String As in Expensive Racquets

Outfit Complete with string, tools and directions $1.65

Easy to restring racquets—better than new. Saves real money. Send for this professional outfit today. Good profits made restringing other players' racquets. 37 ft. string. Colors Purple, Green, Red, or White—also Scarlet and Black Spiral—with contrasting silk trim, awls, illustrated easy directions. Money back guarantee.

MAKE MONEY TOO! Send check or Money Order $1.65 which includes Postage and Insurance. Sent C. O. D. if desired, 15c extra.

PRO TENNIS STRING CO., Dept. K-4, Harmon, N.Y.

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Be independent. Earn $3,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 552-LA, Chicago

OUNCES of PREVENTION

A 32-PAGE BOOKLET covering the prevention of every important disease...10 cents, stamps or coin...Special price to Insurance Companies, Factories, Welfare Groups, etc.

BACH PUBLISHING CO., Dept. A, 1 W. 67 St., New York City.

Only $417

COMPLETELY FURNISHED

A GREAT COVERED WAGON VALUE

There is nothing comparable to this beautifully fitted out camp trailer in America. Its bigness will amaze you—its appointments are deluxe, including berths, wardrobe—kitchen complete with enamel sink, ice box, stove vent, pantry, 20 gallon water tank, screens, electric lights. Everything, in fact, to make trailer traveling really luxurious. And it's built like a fine car—with a fine car's dependability and ruggedness—all this for only $417 f. o. b. Detroit. Other stock models—lower and higher priced, also special custom built designs for sportsmen, tourists, salesmen and display purposes. DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE MAILED FREE!

COVERED WAGON COMPANY
14633 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Sport Shots

Alice Marble, One of the Californians who have sailed with the Wightman Cup team for tune-up tournaments in France, is on her way to the top of American tennis. Back in 1931, she was left out of the first draw for the national tournament. A storm of protest came out of California and a second draw was held—unprecedented in American tennis—that provided a place for native daughter Marble. Unseeded in the nationals, she rose to No. 7 in national ranking for the season of 1932. Last year she forged up to No. 3 ranking, behind the two Helens—Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs. This year finds Miss Marble a vigorous, colorful fighter whose seasoning on the courts has set her for the drive which should carry her one notch higher in the next national ranking.

© International

Alice Marble

* * * *

The Captain's Jinx at Stanford has taken another track leader—Gus Meir, Cardinal captain and outstanding hurdler, ended his college career sprawled on the cinders with a broken arm to revive that jinx. The record of the growth of the jinx will give pause to skeptics: Eric Krenz, 1930 captain, was drowned in his senior year. Podge Smith, leader in 1931, pulled a muscle that snapped off a great hurdler in mid-career. Les Hables, 1932 leader, barely escaped drowning only to be forced out of competition with strange physical complications. Then came big Ben Eastman, ready to go to the top—bottled at the turn by a pulled muscle that ruined him at college. And now Meir.

* * * *

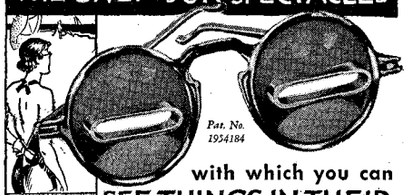
An Answer to the English Challenge is trying her wings. "I christen thee *Rainbow* and wish thee success"—those were the words of Mrs. Harold S. Vanderbilt as she smashed a bottle of champagne over the prow of the $200,000 yacht built by the syndicate headed by her husband for the fifteenth defense of the *America's* Cup. Narragansett Bay was shrouded in fog as the *Rainbow* slipped down the same ways that had fed every defender since 1893 to the waters off Bristol, Rhode Island.

* * * *

Rugby Has Begun to Expand along the proper lines. Believing that the proper way to stimulate interest is to organize a number of fifteens in metropolitan areas, a group of influential rugger enthusiasts has launched the Pilgrims Rugby Football Club in New York City. George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens, is president of the new club. Executive Secretary J. J. W. Macpherson has announced from the club's headquarters at 220 Fifth Avenue that the new organization can boast of "home grounds"—Thompson's Stadium on Staten Island, a turf not new to the game.

TUBASCOPE

THE *ONLY* SUN SPECTACLES



Pat. No. 1954184

with which you can SEE THINGS IN THEIR TRUE & NATURAL COLORS

Made in U. S. A.

The eye comfort that millions have been waiting for! On the Beach . . . at the Ball Game . . . at the Races . . . on the Golf Course . . . Motoring . . . Sightseeing. TUBASCOPE SUN SPECTACLES enable you to *enjoy* the view or "follow the ball" with absolutely natural vision; to see objects in their true colors. *NO GLASS TO BREAK.* TUBASCOPE is an absolutely indispensable outdoor eye protection from the glare of the summer sun. Get your Pair Today. Obtainable at your favorite shops and stores or send $1.00 to Tubascope Division.

GET THEM TODAY $1

CENTA TRADING CORPORATION
353 Fifth Avenue New York City

The Friend of Every Mother

Cuticura Soap

Who Values Her Children's Skin Health

Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 6K, Malden, Mass.

Health-Care of the Baby

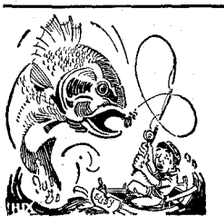
Eighteenth Edition. 280th Thousand

By LOUIS FISCHER, M. D.

Indispensable in the nursery and the home. Four important steps in the baby's care are considered—*airing, bathing, clothing, dieting.* First aid in all contingencies has full consideration.

12mo. Cloth. 267 pages. $1.00; by mail, $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York



free

Directory containing information on newest

Golf Clubs, Golf Balls, Tees, Tennis Racquets, Tennis Balls, Motor Boats, Swimming Accessories, Shoes, etc.

If you play tennis or golf, swim, boat, fish, ride a horse; if you are buying a box of golf tees or a motor boat, write for a free copy of the Advertising Guide, ready about the middle of May. It contains the latest information of worthwhile sports equipment, and tells you what leading manufacturers of sports equipment are producing. Write for your free copy of the

ADVERTISING GUIDE

This easy-to-use directory gives names of reputable manufacturers, tells you how to buy economically, and will enable you to get more enjoyment out of your game.

The Literary Digest,
Dept. F, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Accepted Measure of Success

Poll of Colleges on Yardage vs. Metric Measurement for Track and Field Shows Coaches and Athletes Want Status Quo

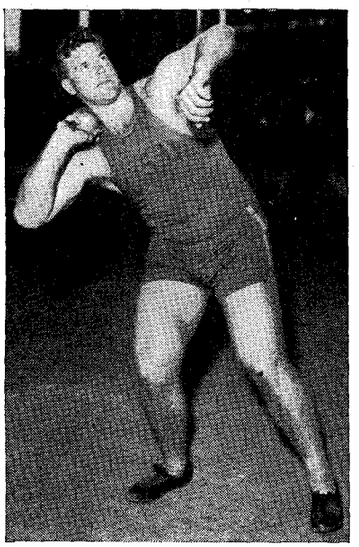
On the eve of the indoor I.C.A.A.A.A. meet in Madison Square Garden this past winter, delegates to the meeting of the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. decided by the narrow margin of one vote to retain the metric system of measurement that they had adopted in conducting their meets. Victory by the skin of their teeth for those back of the move to introduce a system of uniform metric measurement for track and field meets in America indicated that there was still a strong minority—and possibly a strong majority—of athletes and coaches in favor of retaining the yardage system that is now the accepted standard of measurement used in most colleges in the United States.

Yardage vs. Metric Measurement

Number of Coaches That Want		*Number of Athletes That Want*	
Yardage	*Metric*	*Yardage*	*Metric*
25	*9*	*1466*	*163*

Realizing that the I.C.A.A.A.A. is pretty largely a "Middle Atlantic" organization, THE LITERARY DIGEST sent a letter to the track coaches in the leading universities in America to find out just how coaches and athletes generally feel about the question.

In short, 90 per cent. of the athletes and 73 per cent. of the coaches who expressed an opinion to THE DIGEST were in favor of retaining the standard of measuring in terms of yards, feet and inches accepted generally at present in English-speaking nations. Tho the coaches at nine colleges favored the metric system, only three of them were supported by a majority of the athletes under their tutelage—at Fordham, Harvard, and Annapolis.



Acme

Jack Torrance, of Louisiana State, outstanding performer for 1934, who broke the world's record for the 16-pound shot-put by feet—but he is just as good in meters

Comments of the voting coaches are interesting. K. A. Scheadenean, of Washington State College, wrote:

"I believe it would be just as sensible to place metric registering speedometers on all automobiles as to change to metric distances and measurements in track and field events among English-speaking peoples."

Frank G. Anderson, coach at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, raised a practical point: "Most of our tracks are an even quarter-mile in length . . . and have permanent concrete curbs which could not be sensibly altered to suit the new plan."

And Harry L. Hillman, coach at Dartmouth and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of College Track Coaches of America, commented:

"In a recent poll taken by the writer among the members of the above Association, who are active coaches in colleges the vote was forty-one for the linear and nine for the metric.

"The past records made by undergraduates and club athletes will in a few years be forgotten with the metric system in use. This has been denied by those in favor of the metric system, but when the meters are once established these old records will hardly be known."

"England and the colonies, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland will not adopt the metric system. The English-speaking nations are not accustomed to meters, so why change? Until the U. S. Government changes to the metric system, all measurements should be in the linear measurements."

But the adherents to the metric system are not without spokesmen. Earl J. Thompson, Navy track coach, argued:

"While I believe that we should eventually measure our distances in meters, I think there should be considerable missionary work done by the A.A.U. and like bodies. Publicity for it should be kept before the public, and this work you are doing is going to be a great help. Our country can not think in metric distances just yet, but I think the younger generation are all for it.

"While some of the old records in yardage might not mean much to the world at large, it is certain that the men who made those records will not be forgotten, as far as their great running is concerned."

Sports Calendar

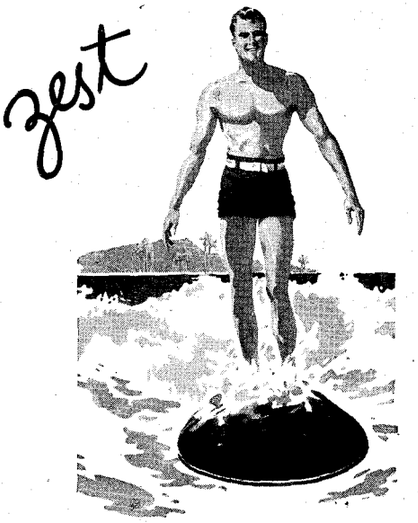
Golf

June 7-9—National Open Championship, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Horse Racing

June 6—The Derby, Epsom Downs, England.

June 7—The American Derby, Washington Park, Chicago, Illinois.



NRA WE DO OUR PART

It's variety that gives zest to life. And when you throw those reluctant legs out from under the covers and reach for your long, tall glass of fruit juice, make sure of always getting the same zest and enjoyment. In other words, get variety by drinking DOLE Pineapple Juice.

Try DOLE straight for mornings, at all meals and, above all, today! Grand for mixing with other fruit juices. Or with other beverages. Look for the name DOLE stamped on top of the can.

PILOTING MODERN YOUTH

By William S. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S., and Lena K. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Points out the mistakes parents are making, as well as those of youth and tells how to correct both. *"Parents should read it and educators should add it to their reference libraries,"*—says the Rev. Daniel A. Poling.

And the Philadelphia Public Ledger remarks: *"No one entrusted with the care of children can afford to miss this volume."* Examine it at your bookstore, or order it from the publishers.

Price, $3.50; postage, 14 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

How to Improve Your Conversation

By GRENVILLE KLEISER

Author of "A Complete Guide to Public Speaking" "How to Speak in Public," etc., and Correspondence Courses in Good English and Public Speaking.

Tells how to be a good listener as well as a good talker; discusses the cultivation of a pleasing voice, the importance of giving children a mastery of cultured speech, etc. A complete guide. $2.00; By Mail, $2.14

All Booksellers, or

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Here Are My People

By ARTHUR J. BURKS

Vivid chronicle of the settlers of the "Big Bend" (Washington) country. In a sense, this is a fore-shortened history of our nation's growth from the days of the pioneer.

New York Times:
"You will need to go far to find a chronicle simpler or more direct than this one, more honestly conceived or more faithfully set down."

A Literary Digest Book

Cloth, 319 pages. $2.50; $2.64, by mail.

At all booksellers, or from

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Poisonous Snakes and Their Bites

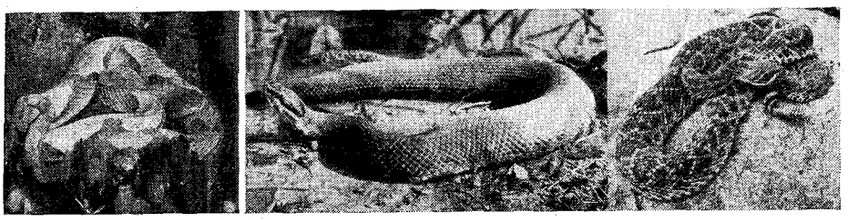
Venomous Serpents, Their Appearance and Habits; How to Avoid Being Struck and What to Do to Prevent Fatality in the Event of Being Bitten

By Ray Schrenkeisen
Associate Editor, *Field & Stream*

OF nearly 150 species of snakes found in the United States, only approximately twenty—or less than 15 per cent.—are poisonous. Not only are the other 85 per cent. entirely harmless, but, in most cases, highly beneficial in keeping down the supply of destructive rodents.

Despite this fact, one or more of the venomous species are found in virtually all parts of the United States and are quite plentiful in some areas. Furthermore, since outdoor activities of all kinds have increased tremendously in recent years, the menace of poisonous snakes to campers, hikers, fishermen, and hunters, has increased proportionately.

Venomous serpents may be divided into three general classes — the coral-snakes, the moccasins, and the rattlesnakes. There are but two species of coral-snakes, two of moccasins and approximately fifteen of rattlesnakes.



Courtesy of the New York Zoological Park

Three types of venomous snakes: (left to right) copperhead, water-moccasin, and rattlesnake

The coral-snakes are allied closely to the deadly cobras of India and Africa. The venom of these serpents is of the so-called neurotoxic variety—that is to say, it affects principally the nervous system of the victims. The hemotoxic venom, on the contrary, which characterizes both the moccasin and the rattlesnake, attacks the blood and the circulatory system, breaking down the red blood-cells and the walls of the blood-vessels.

Two Species Found

The only two species of coral-snakes found in the United States are the harlequin snake and the Sonoran coral-snake. Both are characterized by their brilliant coloration in the form of a series of red, yellow, and black rings. On the harlequin, the bands of red and black are wide, the black bands being bordered with narrow yellow bands. The Sonoran species is marked similarly, except that the black bands are somewhat narrower, and the yellow ones considerably wider.

While the bites of the two kinds of coral-snakes are highly dangerous, very few accidents are reported in the course of a year. One reason for this is that these reptiles are of burrowing habits, spending a large portion of their lives underground. Furthermore, coral-snakes are limited in their distribution. The harlequin is found from South Carolina, west to Mississippi, and southward to the Gulf. The Sonoran coral-snake is found only in the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona.

The two species of moccasin are the copperhead, sometimes known as the highland moccasin, and the cotton-mouth moccasin, also called the water-moccasin. On the former, to quote from Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, "the body hue is pale brown, pinkish, or light reddish brown, with a series of large blotches on the sides, somewhat like inverted 'Y's. These usually are of a rich chestnut brown. When looked at from above, a number of the markings will be seen to unite across the back, producing a continuous pattern across the body, the central portion being narrow and broadening on each side, giving the outline of an hour-glass."

Most of the bites occurring in the eastern portions of the United States are due to the copperhead, which is most likely to be found around stone walls, or rocky hillsides, especially where there is low-lying marshy ground in the immediate vicinity. While the bite of this species is unquestionably dangerous, the snake itself is not ordinarily aggressive in its habits and usually must be annoyed before it will strike. The range of the copperhead extends from Massachusetts to northern Florida and westward to Illinois and Texas.

The cotton-mouth moccasin is dull brown, or olive, on the back, becoming lighter on the sides. Broad, but indistinct, dark bands cross the back. The abdomen, chin, and lower lips are yellow. The inside of the mouth is white—hence the name, cotton-mouth.

The cotton-mouth almost invariably is found in swampy regions, or in the vicinity of lakes and streams—in fact, any place where there is water. As might be expected, they are expert swimmers. The cotton-mouth's range extends from Virginia to Florida and westward to Texas and is common in many Gulf States.

There are so many species of rattlesnakes that it would be impossible to find space here to describe even the principal ones. Suffice to say, for the purpose of identification, they all are characterized by a rattle on the tail which they usually—but not always—use to warn intruders.

The principal species of rattlesnakes are the timber, or banded, "rattler" of the East, the diamond-backs, the prairie "rattler," the pygmy "rattler," which has approximately the same distribution as the cotton-mouth, the Pacific and red "rattlers" of the Far West, and the "rattler's" near relative, the massasauga, which occurs from Western New York to Nebraska and from southern Ontario to Kansas.

Now, what to do in the event that one is bitten: First of all, pay no attention whatever to the many supposed cures except those that have been approved as a result of painstaking scientific research and investigation. Most important of all is not to get excited. Excitement merely hastens the distribution of venom through the system. The same applies to exercise, or anything else which stimulates the heart action.

A tourniquet should be applied at once above the bite—if on the leg, below the knee, the tourniquet should be applied above the knee; if on the arm, below the elbow, the tourniquet should be applied above the elbow. Next, a cross-cut incision, about one-quarter of an inch deep should be made over the site of each fang puncture. This is best accomplished with a razor-blade. Sometimes, when a snake strikes a glancing blow, only one puncture, instead of the usual two, can be found. The punctures, after being incised, should be sucked, more or less constantly, for several hours, with the mouth, or, preferably, with one of the several suction-pumps now on the market and designed expressly for that purpose. Should there be an abrasion of any kind in the mouth, or on the lips, that person's mouth under no circumstances should be used in sucking the venom from the wound.

While many people have recovered as a result of the suction treatment alone, provided it is promptly and efficiently applied, it always is most advisable, and, in many cases, essential, to give one or more injections of antivenin as made by the Antivenin Institute of America at Glenolden, Pennsylvania.

Quick Snake-Bite Treatment

If bitten by a snake, immediately apply a tourniquet between the heart and the bite. Cut deeply into the two punctures made by the snake's fangs. Suck the wound for several hours, or apply a suction-pump. The tourniquet helps to confine the spread of venom beyond the point where the tourniquet is applied; suction removes the poison concentrated in and about the puncture. As soon as possible procure antivenin serum, which "neutralizes" any poison which may have entered the blood stream.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Police, Politics, and the Inquiring Taxpayer

Ever-Increasing Number of Voters Appears to Realize That Non-Partizan Force Is Worth Trying As Means of Reducing Heavy Annual Crime Toll in America

By Arthur N. Chamberlin

WHAT constitutes a good police department? This question, in the broader form of what constitutes any efficient law-enforcement agency, has become an almost daily topic of conversation throughout nearly all of the United States.

The residents of New York City are amazed to hear Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, their new Police Commissioner, declare that 10 per cent. of his men are "bums," with a larger percentage of "shirkers," and many so physically unfit as to be a public menace.

Police Responsibility

When General O'Ryan, World War commander of the Twenty-seventh (New York National Guard), Division, took office on January 1, 1934, as New York's Police Commissioner, he became the chief law-enforcement officer of a city having an area of 308.86 square miles. This city has a population of 7,346,007 and approximately 2,000,000 daily visitors. Its assessed property valuation totals $18,782,070,573. There are approximately 500,000 persons arrested or summoned annually within New York City's limits.

The police force with which General O'Ryan must handle his crime problems consists of 19,000 men and 154 women. Most of the women are assigned to the Crime Prevention Bureau which deals with juvenile delinquency cases and they also do matrons' duty in the station-houses.

The backbone of the force consists of 16,915 patrolmen.

The New York City patrolman has a good job. His pay starts at $2,000 a year and is increased by $200 annually for five years until he has reached the $3,000 limit for a first-grade patrolman. He can be dismissed only after trial and conviction on departmental charges. When he has served twenty-five years, he may be retired on half-pay. If he is killed in performance of duty, his widow receives a year's salary, and a pension for life, or until she remarries, of one-half his yearly pay.

After serving five years as a patrolman, the New York police officer is eligible to take the Civil Service examination for the rank of sergeant, of which there are 1,068 in the department. If he passes successfully, he later becomes eligible to take similar examinations for the successive ranks of lieutenant and captain. There are 646 lieutenants and 130 captains in the department. Promotion to these grades is made in accordance with the position achieved on a lineal list by the candidates who have passed the various examinations.

There is, however, another side to this picture. Political control of the New York City Police Department, and of the departments throughout the United States which have taken it as a model, is maintained through the key positions of the force and through its Detective Division. The Chief Inspector, Assistant Chief Inspector, nine deputy chief inspectors, twenty-nine inspectors, twenty-seven deputy inspectors and all of the 1,800 detectives hold these posts only by appointment of the Police Commissioner. The only limitations on their selection are that the officers must be chosen from the list of captains and the detectives from the uniformed ranks. They are shifted, transferred, and reduced in rank, at the will of the Commissioner.

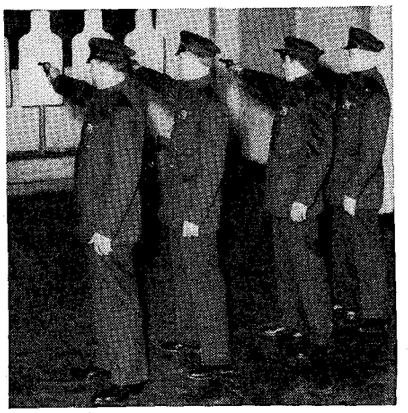
The Police Commissioner remains in office only as long as his own private and his party's public political fortunes are in the ascendency. The average tenure of office is slightly less than two years.

If General O'Ryan should resign, the key officers of the department, and the entire personnel of the Detective Division, all may be replaced as the wishes of the new Commissioner and his political superior, the Mayor, dictate. The officers of the force can not be ousted from the department, but they can be reduced to the rank of captain, the highest grade under the Civil Service regulations. All the detectives may be returned to uniformed duty with a yearly loss of pay of $200 and $1,000, respectively, by the second and first-grade detectives.

The present Chief Inspector, Lewis J. Valentine, has had one experience of an arbitrary reduction in rank. When Grover A. Whalen became Commissioner in December, 1928, Valentine was a deputy chief inspector, commanding a special headquarters detail. Mr. Whalen promptly reduced him to a captain, a demotion of three grades, and sent him to a Brooklyn precinct. Valentine remained there for five years until, with the Fusion Party victory in the 1933 city elections, he was promoted five grades on January 1, 1934, and succeeded John O'Brien as Chief Inspector, the highest ranking officer of the force.

There also are the matters of retirement and pensions in which political influence is dominant. There is no compulsory retiring age in the New York Police Department and altho the Commissioner may retire any member who is sixty years old, and has served twenty-five years, he does not have to do so.

The pension of a retiring policeman can not be less than one-half the pay of his grade if he retires after twenty-five years' service. The Commissioner may fix the rate at anything up to and including the full salary of the retiring officer.



Acme

New York City police recruits receive extensive training in target practise

Taxpayers' Questions

Taxpayers now are taking deep interest in expenditures. This interest may well prove the determining factor in showing that a good police department is one which is not dominated politically. New York City, which annually pays approximately $60,000,000 for police protection, also may lead the way in obtaining the greatest efficiency in its police department. Its residents, and they illustrate the attitude of the national public, are acquiring more and more information about their police servants and are beginning to ask embarrassing questions such as:

Why should not promotion to the key offices of a police department be permanent and made as a result of a competitive Civil Service examination, instead of being a revocable semi-political appointment?

Why should not assignment to the Detective Division be made in the same way?

Why should there not be a compulsory retiring age, as in the national military services?

Why should not the pension rates be definitely fixed, as in the national military services?

An ever-increasing number of voters seems to be realizing that a non-politically-dominated police force is well worth trying as a means of reducing America's heavy annual crime toll of lives and money.

Police Employee Figures

The following data, showing the number of police department employees in seven representative cities, in virtually all instances obtained from monthly crime reports for 1933, have been issued by the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, in Vol. V, No. 1, First Quarterly Bulletin, 1934, of "Uniform Crime Reports for the United States and Its Possessions." It should be noted that the figures include civilian employees.

City	*Average No. Employees*	*No. per 1,000 Inhabitants*
Jersey City, N. J.	1,075	3.4
Newark, N. J.	1,354	3.1
Boston	2,414	3.1
New York City.	19,611	2.8
Chicago	6,512	1.9
Akron, Ohio	189	0.7
Canton, Ohio	76	0.7

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Week in Business Summarized

Extent of the Recovery Movement Shown by Increase in Profits of 166 Companies From $16,180,815 in First Quarter of 1933 to $153,814,934 in Corresponding Period of 1934

By Endicott G. Rich

FOLLOWING the Administration's adoption of a silver program, business is deliberately marking time against adjournment of the Senate and House. Until the announcement of the Silver Bloc that President Roosevelt had sanctioned "the greatest victory since '73," opinion had been divided as to the President's probable course but few believed that silver would acquire the status of primary money.

The result has been a blow to confidence which was wavering before the prospect of undesired labor legislation by Congress. This derives from the fact that business had become reconciled only recently to the Government's currency program.

Tho the silver program is permissive rather than mandatory, it provides the means by which the nation's money may be expanded by approximately $2,000,000,000.

The silver decision came at a time when business was already displaying the tendency to lay its course to meet political, rather than economic, conditions, a trend which was noted by several economic and financial observers and commented on by one of them, Carroll Tillman, who said:

"Never has the magnitude of the potential influence of political factors been so vividly portrayed and exemplified as during the last two weeks."

Mr. Tillman pointed out that business conditions were materially better than the sentiment existing with respect to them, a condition resulting from the emphasis placed upon the possible activities of Congress as Mr. Roosevelt pressed for the passage of several controversial measures and for adjournment early next month. There had been less timidity with regard to currency than labor legislation, for it has been widely asserted that organized labor was planning a drive for its pet measures, a rumor which William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, confirmed when, speaking of the strike in the Fisher Body plant in Flint, Michigan, he said:

"The workers in the automobile industry, as well as labor generally, are irritated and resentful because the spokesmen for the automobile manufacturers, the representatives of manufacturers' associations, the press, and big business generally heralded the plan of settlement of the threatened strike in the automobile industry, a few weeks ago, as a triumph for the company union and as a defeat of organized labor. . . . There will be no peace in the automobile industry until the grievances of the workers are fairly settled, discrimination and coercion stopped, the right of collective bargaining established and company-union domination and intimidation stopped."

Other measures on Mr. Roosevelt's "must" program have long since been discounted. In the case at least of the President's housing program, there is rather general approbation.

Frank C. Walker, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, and one of the originators of the plan, asserted that it would bring assistance to 5,000,000 workers, both employed and unemployed, and to a building industry which has fallen from an annual turnover of $11,000,000,000 to one of approximately $3,000,000,000.

Much has been published recently of the need of the durable industries for help and their position is again exemplified in a compilation of corporate profits for the first quarter of this year compared with those of the first quarter of 1933, prepared by Eastman, Dillon & Company, investment bankers of New York.

The comparison shows that in the heavy-industries group, represented by the building, machinery, steel, and railroad equipment divisions, the machinery group was the only one able to work into black figures.

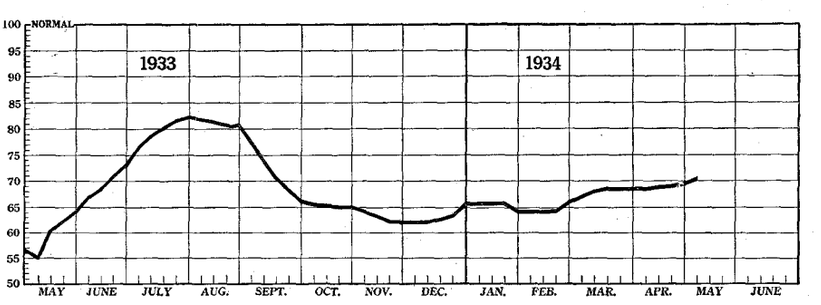
Of equal, if not greater, significance, however, is the fact that the comparison shows profits of 166 companies totaling $153,814,934 this year as against $16,180,815 last year. The comparison is shown in the accompanying table.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business has not yet felt the slowing down of activity and, for the first week in May, rose to 70.9 per cent. of normal.

Many Industries Show Gains in Profits

Industry	Number of Companies	Profits: First Quarter 1934	Profits: First Quarter 1933
Advertising	5	$1,998,767	$794,905
Automobiles	6	24,222,820	220,106
Automobile parts	11	4,179,394	d-1,558,607
Building	5	d-259,650	d-1,793,034
Chemicals	10	22,192,851	9,485,358
Coal	6	d-177,622	d-5,562,723
Containers	2	435,774	d-134,118
Electrical Equipment	3	2,460,052	d-1,629,740
Financial Companies	4	3,976,635	3,424,795
Food Products	15	19,898,238	17,385,327
Household Products	6	5,293,626	3,289,856
Machinery	7	52,827	d-1,726,018
Medicine, Drugs	5	2,051,674	1,734,221
Metals	6	1,609,284	d-4,810,986
Office Equipment	3	2,675,947	1,072,363
Oils	9	4,742,401	d-8,174,803
Miscellaneous	6	4,067,924	19,584
Railroads	18	9,970,176	d-7,386,597
Railroad Equipment	3	d-567,737	d-55,713
Retail Trade	7	d-9,674	d-2,610,204
Steel	13	d-7,945,590	d-33,788,334
Textiles	3	734,305	167,034
Theaters	1	24,507	d-213,211
Tobacco	3	555,291	306,527
Utilities	10	51,632,714	47,714,827
TOTAL	166	$153,814,934	$16,180,815

d—deficit.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals from May, 1933, to the end of the first week in May, 1934

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Automobile Helps Railroads

Assertions from railroad spokesmen regarding the disastrous effect of motor competition occasionally bring rejoinders from the automobile industry. The National Highway Users Conference is actively at work in Washington to unify the desires of automobile owners, users and manufacturers. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of General Motors, is Chairman. Seven definite types of benefit received by the railroads from the motor-car have been cited by this organization. They are, to quote a Washington dispatch to the New York *Daily Investment News:*

"1. The development of the automobile helped the railroads.

"2. The railroads receive more for hauling gasoline than they get for transportation of all of the wheat, oats, corn, tobacco and cotton raised in the United States.

"3. Freight paid on automobiles, trucks and tires is greater than that paid for transportation of iron and steel.

"4. Compared to its contributions, the competition of motor-vehicles to the railroads is very small.

"5. The motor bus has a constructive relationship to the railroad.

"6. The motor-truck is primarily the servant of railroad transportation.

"7. All forms of transportation have important obligations to the public."

Gold-Dredging Revived

The new high price of gold has stirred up the gold-dredging industry of California. The dredging process is necessarily extremely expensive and is adaptable only to large-scale operations, the land being plowed up over acres and acres. But dredging companies are now finding it worth while with gold at $35 an ounce, to acquire huge tracts of land and buy expensive machinery.

The largest gold dredge in the world, according to a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, will go to work on July 1. It will handle 350,000 cubic yards of gravel a month and enough land will be acquired to enable it to operate for twenty years. Another leading company has arranged to put up a new plant at a cost of more than $400,000.

No Oil Monopoly

"Rugged individualism is still the dominant characteristic in the petroleum industry," is the statement made by an oil company which it backs up with a tabulation showing how much nearer steel and automobiles, for instance, are to a monopolistic basis than oil.

According to press summaries, it is shown that last year the largest steel company met about 40 per cent. of the demand and the largest affiliated group of automobile manufacturers turned out 43 per cent. of all the cars sold in this country. In contrast with this the largest group of affiliated oil companies produced only 6.4 per cent. of the crude oil.

Sharing Depression but not Recovery

MANY industries reported increased earnings in 1933. But there has been no general recovery in earnings of the gas and electric utilities. Associated Gas & Electric System operating revenues, in spite of general business improvement were less in 1933 than in 1932, principally because of rate cuts.

9c A DAY

It is charged that cost of electricity is a burden on the people. There is demand by Public Service Commissions for additional rate reductions.

The average family spends only about 9 cents a day for electric service. As much or more is spent in other ways—about 12 cents a day for tobacco, 14 cents for soft drinks.

Rate reductions reduce revenues, while higher taxes, labor and materials, increase expenses. Associated System taxes per dollar of operating revenue were 17% higher in 1933 than in 1932. Such adverse developments made necessary the Associated Gas and Electric Company Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization to protect investors' interests.

Associated Gas & Electric System
61 Broadway, New York

It Answers A Million Questions

The Funk & Wagnalls

PRACTICAL

STANDARD DICTIONARY

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

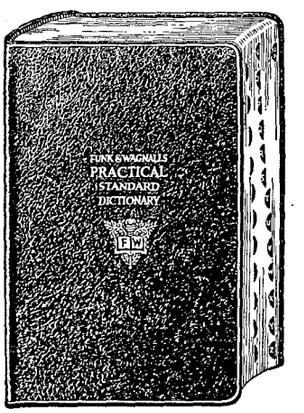
Containing 1,325 *pages*—

140,000 terms, *all in one alphabetic vocabulary;* only one place to look for the word you want.

15,000 proper names.

2,500 illustrative engravings—*a massive wealth of pictorial adornment with true definitive value;* 26 full-page engravings.

1,900 *foreign phrases* used in English conversation, drawn from the French, Greek, Italian, Latin, German, and Spanish.



Full Leather Binding
Actual Size 9½ ins. high; 6¾ ins. wide

Most Complete Abridged Dictionary Published

In schools, in business offices, in homes—for physicians, teachers, lawyers, writers—for public speakers, students, men of affairs—for club-women, business women, society women, and "old-fashioned (?) women directing home affairs—for parents who are training their children in that priceless accomplishment, the correct use of our language—for all who speak, read, or write English, or who desire to do so, this volume will prove a never-failing guide.

The Most Up-to-Date

The Practical Standard defines the *newest words* and phrases. *Definitions are more clear, more explanatory, and more modern than in any similar work.*

To Win Word Contests

and solve cross-word puzzles use only this most *modern* dictionary and save yourself from disappointment. Get a *Funk & Wagnalls Practial Standard Dictionary* because it is the largest abridged dictionary published and contains many thousand more words than will be found in other dictionaries of similar cost.

"Far Superior"

Philadelphia Public Ledger: "It is so far superior to any other American dictionary of its size that it will be welcomed by every one who wants a handy reference book."

Ideal for Gift-Giving

The Practical Standard Dictionary measures up to the highest standards of beauty and impressiveness as a gift. In addition, this authoritative book will be in daily use among those to whom you give it, and thus will prove a constant reminder of your thoughtfulness.

Supreme Value!

Think of it! This matchless dictionary—the newest and the largest abridged dictionary published—printed on Bible paper from new type, in the most popular and durable binding at prices that give you the best dollar-for-dollar value!

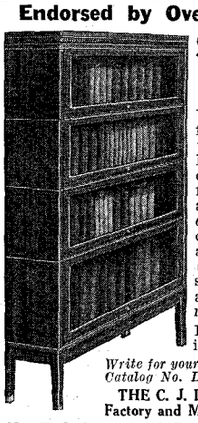
Cloth, Colored Edges, with Thumb-Notch Index, $5.00. Fabrikoid, Marbled Edges, with Thumb-Notch Index, $6.00. Full Flexible Leather, Gilt Edges, Thumb-Notch Index, Boxed, $7.50. Postage, 26c., extra. Full Crushed Levant, Gilt Edges, Hand Tooled, Raised Bands, Boxed, $17.50.

At all Bookstores, or direct from

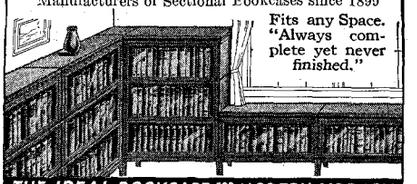
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed by Over 200,000 Users



$3.75 per Section with Glass Door
ON APPROVAL
Direct to User—
Used in some of the finest homes and offices throughout the country. Furnished in different designs, materials and finishes, giving almost any desired effect. Sold *direct* from factory only, which assures you a permanent source of supply for additional sections in the future, and also saves you the middleman's profit.
Four section stack as illustrated, only $20.00.
Write for your Free Copy of Our Illustrated Catalog No. L-544. It will interest you.
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO.
Factory and Main Office, Little Falls, N. Y.
New York Showroom, 130 West 42nd St. (Tel. Wis. 7-8663)
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases since 1899



Fits any Space. "Always complete yet never finished."
THE IDEAL BOOKCASE FOR THE MODERN LIBRARY

ASK
YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE
for a prospectus prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
QUARTERLY INCOME Shares

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Did You Ever Fall in Love With Words?

Words have amazing powers. The world offers its treasures of money, power, and position to the skilful users of them. There are words for every occasion—words that thunder commands; words bristling with compelling force; words of zephyr-like delicacy; words of inspiration; words of romance; words to bend men's minds to your will; words to express every shade of meaning.
Through a justly famous easy method of spare-time study at home you may make words the playthings of your moods, the tools of your necessities. You can learn how to weave them into stories that sell; advertisements that convince; letters that win.
GET THE FREE BOOKLET
"How to Become a Master of English" tells you all about the Kleiser Practical English Course which is endorsed by famous writers as Booth Tarkington, Irvin S. Cobb, Mary Roberts Rinehart. Ask for it on a postcard, or write your name in margin and return this advertisement, and the booklet will come to you by mail, free of charge. No agents will call.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., Dept. 1442, New York, N. Y.

The New Deal and Savings-Bank Investments

Confidence in the Future Is Expressed At Conference of 1,200 Bankers Whose Institutions Have 13,500,000 Depositors

Determination to "make the country safe for savings" characterized last week's conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. The 1,200 bankers meeting in New York deeply felt their responsibility to the 13,500,000 depositors with $9,500,000,000 (a quarter of the country's total active bank deposits) on deposit in mutual savings-banks. Naturally, the discussions centered on the New Deal's effects on investments of the savings-banks.

The clearest note of alarm heard at the convention came from James P. Warburg at the annual banquet. He declared that the Government's inflationary policy was actually depriving savings depositors of part of their savings, for reducing the value of $100 to $60 "is the same thing as taking away $40 out of every $100." Besides, he declared, if the Government goes ahead with its great spending program and becomes the great employer of men and the great borrower of funds, then it is difficult to see how the savings-banks are going to be able to find investments which will provide safety for depositors and at the same time pay a reasonable rate of interest.

President Commended

But, on the whole, the bankers who spoke at the conference expressed confidence in the Government. One commended President Roosevelt, saying that "never have we had in the White House a more sympathetic and intelligent observer, a more astute politician, a more capable administrator." Another agreed that the aim of the New Deal "is to give the ordinary man a break"—and that is what the mutual savings-banks are in business to do.

As real estate is the savings-bank's chief investment dependence it was a leading topic. Specialized governmental regulation of mortgage-issuing institutions was advocated. It was suggested that the guaranteed mortgages either be prohibited or very limited. A New Jersey banker deprecated government entrance into home-building and home-financing, asserting that existing private agencies were quite capable of providing for all the new building needed. Chairman John H. Fahey of the Federal Home Loan Board explained the Government's program in detail. "The credit and authority of the Federal Government were necessary to make effective a measure required to refinance the mortgage debt of one out of every ten or fifteen homes in the whole country," he said.

Mr. Fahey advised savings-banks to consider substituting for the short, straight, first mortgage loan, the amortized loan spread over a period from seven to fifteen years, with monthly or quarterly payments. With the trend toward this type of mortgage and the new safeguard provided the Government, bankers were assured that home-loan finance was in a stronger position than ever before.

An improved railroad outlook was reported by the committee on railroad investment, headed by Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York—"in the future the railroad will continue to be the chief national reliance for transportation." "I am no Moses to lead the railroads out of the wilderness," declared Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, as he told the bankers that operating economies would lower costs, but that the two chief obstacles were management and labor. Management is so imbued with the competitive spirit that it is difficult to bring about necessary cooperation, he said, adding that the trouble with most economies is that they are labor-saving economies. Mr. Eastman suggested that the savings be shared between capital and labor by making out a program "of retirement annuities for superannuated employees, unemployment benefits, and dismissal wages."

On the controversial topic of government ownership of railroads, Mr. Eastman offered this comforting word to the savings-banks as investors in railroad bonds:

"There are distinct dangers in public ownership and operation against which safeguards ought to be provided, but the fact is that nobody has less to fear than the holders of railroad securities. Experience, in this country and all over the world, clearly shows that when the Government takes over private property, it invariably pays a fair price and usually more than the property is worth."

The even more controversial question of government entrance into the utility field also brought in a New Deal Administrator with a reassuring message. Individual bankers repeated the thought in this sentence from the report of the committee on public utilities:

"By far the gravest problem which confronts not only this organization but every large investor in public utility bonds, is the serious situation brought about by the attitude of governmental officials who favor the use of vast sums of public money in developing plants which duplicate existing properties and jeopardize the safety of securities."

The TVA Experiment

But David E. Lilienthal of the TVA told the bankers that the present decline in popularity of utility bonds was due to the action over a period of years of many management groups who have been "in effect steadily confiscating senior security values."

Among various suggestions made by bankers speaking at the New York conference were Federal charters for mutual savings-banks and a campaign for municipal economy. Walter H. Bennett, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York, reporting for the Committee on Federal Legislation, told of efforts made in Washington to bring about the creation of a separate deposit insurance fund for mutual savings banks.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Why not penalize overproduction?—The League controversy again—Big meals to end depression—Criticism and praise—Stamp embossed on reverse side of post-office envelop—Crime as a Federal problem

Taxing Overproduction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Instead of a plan for farm relief which results in placing a premium, or subsidy, on overproduction, would it not be logical and more effective to place a tax on excess production? Such a tax would take part of the profit out of the excess production and thereby operate to restrain the excess, whereas subsidies intensify the conditions sought to be remedied.

HARRY H. MCELROY.

Berkeley, California.

A Way for Us to Enter the League

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A suggestion for discussion.

Resolved:—

That the United States should join the League of Nations on condition that all of the members of the League pledge their entire military forces—

1. To compel the submission to the League of all controversies to which a member of the League is a party;

2. To enforce the carrying out of the League's mandates.

G. S. APPLETON.

Wading River, Long Island.

Eating Our Way to Prosperity

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your correspondent, F. G. Salter, who "mourns for a bountiful breakfast" in your issue of May 5, has put his finger upon a simple remedy for depression! Mr. Salter is a Southerner. I am a Yankee, but I recall eating breakfasts of similar substantial ingredients—buckwheat cakes, salt pork, and potatoes—so that it is quite evident that bountiful breakfasts a generation or so ago were not confined to any one locality, or any unusually well-to-do families, but were an accepted institution in American home life.

Think how we could improve consumption, eat up our hog surplus, our wheat surplus, create a demand for corn, beans, and other commodities, if our entire population were to get back to the substantial breakfast idea instead of the cafeteria!

It might be a little harder work for the women folk, but nowhere near as hard as it was for their mothers!

And perhaps it would improve our dispositions.

L. A. MACK.

New York City.

Two Views of *The Digest*

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have been very much interested in THE LITERARY DIGEST and have enjoyed many of the articles contained therein, but I notice particularly in the last few months a rather Communistic trend in your magazine, and I am very much disappointed in a magazine of your standing tending toward such an attitude.

E. A. MUNYAN.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have been a regular reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST for a number of years, and I must say it seems to improve with each issue.

WM. R. GRAYSON.

Los Angeles, California.

Queer Stamped Envelop

To the Editor of he Literary Digest—Sir:—I read in THE DIGEST of May 5 of a gentleman at Dorchester, Massachusetts, claiming to have a $5 Federal Reserve note upside down, as he describes it.

I have in my possession a two-cent embossed stamped envelop made by the Government that has the stamp on the reverse side of the envelop.

FRED A. ZENTER.

Ellicott City, Maryland.

A Cabinet Officer to Fight Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The appalling cost of crime in the United States has been so great, the price so terrible in lives and money, that to review this subject is but to review what every thinking person must realize is a menace.

This growing danger to our civilization, if it is worth saving, calls for drastic measures beyond anything which this republic has so far experienced. It is time for action, unless we are to submit indefinitely to the growing autocracy of the organized gangster.

No one person or group of persons is responsible for this condition. It is part of the price of a rapidly growing new country in which indifference has brought about a state of affairs that is now intolerable.

The supreme and greatest duty of a government is to protect the lives of its people and their property. Failing in this, it fails in everything.

The Federal Government has, through the Department of Justice, the ability, and the courage to abate this condition, provided the law-abiding, thinking citizens will cooperate and assist. The antiquated system of criminal law enforcement, hampered now by the theory of the sovereignty of the several States, or State rights, was provided for at a time when Maine was as far from Rhode Island as Maine is now distant from California. The growth of the Republic, the improvements in transportation have made a change with which criminal law enforcement has not kept pace.

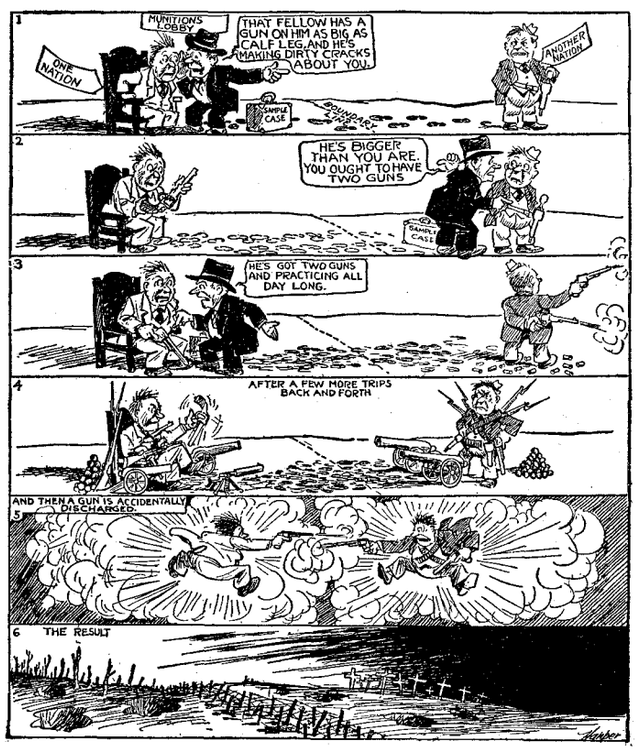
With the consent of the various States (on this subject alone) let there be a Cabinet officer appointed, a Chief of Criminal Detection (*any name will do*), and place at the disposal of the Federal Government, through this department, the supreme authority for the detection and punishment of major felonies. Place this responsibility in the hands of men trained and selected as only the Federal Government is able to do, removed from politics, and take from the governors of the several States the right to pardon criminals determined to be public enemies, by such rules and regulations as the said Chief of Criminal Detection shall prescribe.

Let executions be public, that those, through morbid curiosity, or the weak-minded who are contemplating crime, may see something of what may be ahead, if they choose to follow. Muzzle the well-meaning, but misguided, sob sisters, whose stupidity and lack of what's going on in the world hamper more than any other one source, justice. Have mercy for the honest, law-abiding citizen, the salt of the earth, who is daily being murdered, kidnaped, tortured and robbed of his savings and property, and whose family must struggle along alone in life, that organized vice may thrive. Instill the idea that the major criminal, who has deliberately selected crime as a profession, has by so doing forfeited every right to life and liberty. This class of criminal can never be reformed.

Penal Institutions. Let there be established three penal colonies for the vicious life prisoners, in some of our insular possessions, a real "Devil's Island," say on the Island of Guam, where they may be deported for life. Place another in the remote, cold, desolate northern shores of Alaska, a real Siberia, where there is no chance of escape. Let them be employed in mines (coal) or other employment, and let them pay their keep. For the political offenses, Communist and the like, a penal colony on one of the Virgin Islands, where they could be compelled to work or starve, and where they might try out their insane ideas with no one the worse for this type of ignorant, envious and dangerous maniac. Drastic as this is, it is no more drastic than the present state of criminal viciousness evidenced everywhere by this growing contempt and hatred toward society.

INSPECTOR BURKE.

San Diego, California.


1
MUNITIONS LOBBY
THAT FELLOW HAS A GUN ON HIM AS BIG AS CALF LEG, AND HE'S MAKING DIRTY CRACKS ABOUT YOU.
ONE NATION
ANOTHER NATION
SAMPLE CASE
BLUNDERBUSS
2
HE'S BIGGER THAN YOU ARE. YOU OUGHT TO HAVE TWO GUNS
3
HE'S GOT TWO GUNS AND PRACTICING ALL DAY LONG.
4
AFTER A FEW MORE TRIPS BACK AND FORTH
5
AND THEN A GUN IS ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED.
6 THE RESULT

Events Leading to a Great War

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*

A Correction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I note in your issue of May 12 you list me as having received honorable mention for an editorial appearing in the Milwaukee *Journal*. The editorial was written by Douglas W. Swiggett.

A correction was sent out by Columbia University, but evidently it did not reach you in time.

MARVIN H. CREAGER.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[*Approximately 2,000 copies of* THE LITERARY DIGEST *were printed in which it was stated that Mr. Creager had received honorable mention for Mr. Swiggett's editorial. The correction in the award appeared in more than 1,000,000 copies of* THE LITERARY DIGEST *for May 12.—Editor.*]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Downward Path.—Link P—— has two sons. One is in politics and the other isn't much good either.—*Atchison Globe.*

Bird of Freedom.—HENPECK (who has just overheard his wife scolding the maid)—"You and I both seem to be in the same unfortunate position, Mary."

MAID—"Not likely! I'm giving her a week's notice to-morrow."—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

Page Mr. Pecora.—"Pa, what's a sinking fund?"

"A place, my son, where they hide the profits from the stockholders."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fair's Fair.—WAITER—"Would you mind settling your bill, sir? We're closing now."

IRATE PATRON—"But, hang it all, I haven't been served yet."

"Well, in that case, there'll only be the cover charge."—*Topics.*

Pass the Soap.—An 18-inch Bird Bath that the whole family will enjoy as much as the birds do.—*Hackensack (N. J.) department store bulletin.*

Beautiful but Dumb.—

A girl who has no brains
Is little Bertha Bore
Puts powder on her nose
In a revolving door.

—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Travel Note.—"What is the difference between valor and discretion?"

"Well, to travel on an ocean liner without tipping would be valor."

"I see."

"And to come back on a different boat would be discretion."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sight Unseen.—Samuel Hopkins loved Sophie Simpkins, but never had courage enough to propose, being invariably overwhelmed with shyness when he met her. At last he determined to put his fate to the test and phoned her.

"Miss Simpkins?" "Miss Simpkins speaking."

"Er—will you marry me Miss Simpkins?"

"Yes! Who is speaking?"—*Pearsons'.*

Another Way of Putting It.—

Far and wide this noble nation,
Strung from coast to coast with networks,
Filled with questionnaires and quizzes,
Filled with tabulating whizzes,
Takes in stride another polling,
Still another DIGEST polling,
Funk & Wagnalls pretty polling,
On the Presidential record
Of the little Hiawatha.

—"*Ye Oulde Al Graham*" *in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Saints and Sinners.—And now the milliners announce that this spring the girls will wear the "halo" hat. All right, they can wear a halo if they want to, but a halo over lip-stick and red paint is going to look mighty funny until we get used to it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

© By *Punch* (London). Reproduced by special arrangement

"Good morning, Constable. Would you mind standing just in front of the window while we give the cook notice?"—*Punch*

Precious Package.—As a teacher I have heard many funny things said by children, but this is the best.

"What is cowhide chiefly used for?" I said to my class one day.

A boy raised his hand.

"I know, sir," he said brightly.

"Tell the class," I encouraged him.

"To keep the cow together, sir," was the reply.—*Scranton Times.*

All in the Day's Work.—"Meat Packer Gets Divorce From Nagging Wife." In other words he canned the tongue.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

Can't Fire the Cook.—WOMAN—"Does your husband kick about the meals?"

OTHER BRIDGE PLAYER (smiling)—"No, what he kicks about is having to get them."—*Border Cities Star.*

Real Success Story.—Often when a person starts to rest on his laurels he discovers they are poison ivy.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Play No Favorites.—MAN—"Do you girls really like conceited men better than the other kind?"

GIRLS (simultaneously)—"What other kind?"—*Christian Advocate.*

Telling the World.—"Did you ever do any public speaking?" asked the man in the largest rocker.

"Well," replied the chap on the three-legged stool, "I proposed to a girl in the country over a party line."—*Toronto Globe.*

High Cost of Pegasus.—A novelist who writes stories that are perhaps too good to be "best sellers" was asked by a little girl the meaning of the word penury. "Penury, my child," was the answer, "means the wages of the pen."—*Christian Advocate.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Spring Tonic for Ball Players.—
AL SIMMONS IMPROVED
AFTER BLOW ON HEAD
—*Worcester paper.*

Time to Retire.—Tokyo—Baron Yusaburo Kuratomi, 800-year-old president of the Privy Council, resigned to-day because of advancing age.—*Syracuse paper.*

Wuxtry Speshal!—
Franklin Roosevelt, Jr.,
Smashes Carnera But
Picture Gets Published
—*Jefferson City (Mo.) paper.*

Grab Your Guests.—
DROP-LEAF TABLE
The leaves when opened will seat 6 people comfortably and there's an automatic hinge that holds them firmly in place.—*Ad in a Washington paper.*

Raise Their Salaries.—Anyone who watched the May Day parade in New York and noted the myriads of revolutionary bankers and placards carried, could not fail to reach the conclusion that there is no little discontent.—*San Francisco paper.*

Gone Highbrow?—
DILLINGER AIDS THOUGHT IN
ST. PAUL
—*Headline in a Rochester (Minn.) paper.*

Perish the Thought!—"It is possible I may be sent to prison for a technical breach of the law that has yet to be proved" Insull said. "But no one is going to say Insull quaked or quit when the going got dough!"—*Wichita paper.*

Ask the Lassies.—Women teachers must also stipulate that they "will not go out with any young man except insofar as it may be necessary to stimulate Sunday school work." This restriction is said to allow a great deal of lassitude.—*Charlotte (N. C.) paper.*

What, No Feathers?—Charlie and Mary, who have been featured together in three previous pictures, are tarred together for the first time.—*Ocean City paper.*

Son of Penn Trainer to Appear
in Productions tarring
Eddie Cantor.
—*Philadelphia paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED